

JPRS 84791

21 November 1983

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2874

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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KING MOSHOESHOE II RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

MB031449 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II says that the accreditation of a Czechoslovak ambassador to Lesotho indicates the desire of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic not only to strengthen the bonds of friendship with Lesotho, but also to carry out its policy of peaceful cooperation with all the countries of the world. Receiving the credentials of the Czechoslovak ambassador, his excellency Mr (Baclav Grosak) this morning, His Majesty stated that the interest of Czechoslovakia in Lesotho existed long before the establishment of formal relations. The Lesotho students who have graduated from the Czechoslovak Institute of Higher Learning over the past 15 years have returned home to take up important posts in the public service.

His Majesty said that the people of Lesotho and Czechoslovakia have admiration for each other because they have both experienced and survived the perils of defending their hard-won independence. He said that the presence of the Czechoslovak ambassador in Lesotho will enable his government to have a clearer understanding of Lesotho's policy of making friends with all the peoples of the world.

Presenting his credentials, Mr (Grosak) said that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has ever supported and continues to support the nations fighting for their freedom, national independence, and against colonial and racial oppression. Mr (Grosak) said that his government fully respects the heroism of the people of Lesotho, who firmly defended their independence in the uneven fight against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Mr (Grosak) was received on behalf of the right honorable prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, by the minister to the prime minister and minister for cooperatives and rural development, the honorable V. M. Makhele. They discussed a variety of topics, ranging from the situation of Lesotho in relation to its geopolitical situation, the well-being of rural peoples and the relationship between Czechoslovakia and Lesotho.

CSO: 3400/218

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT LOAN SIGNED WITH DENMARK

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 12 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] The Governments of Denmark and Liberia have signed a \$5 million loan for the purchase of agricultural equipment to boost Liberia's food sufficiency program.

The loan to Liberia has no interest. It is payable for a period spanning 25 years with a grace period of seven years.

Speaking during the signing ceremony at the Finance Ministry Monday, Minister Jones noted that the loan agreement was "a clear demonstration of the PRC Government's efforts to mobilize additional foreign assistance for "real" development in Liberia.

He said, "it was therefore important that government took serious steps to ensure that the projects for which these resources were obtained be carefully and efficiently implemented to increase the performance of development activities in Liberia."

The Finance Minister noted that once the signing of the loan agreement marked the first bilateral venture between the Governments of Liberia and Denmark, Liberia's record on implementing the agreement would be an important factor in obtaining additional resources from Denmark.

He called on the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC), the implementing agencies of the loan, to take the necessary steps to ensure "efficient" implementation of the project.

The \$5 million will be used to purchase equipment for three rice seed multiplication centers for the Ministry of Agriculture and another equipment for the drying and storage plants for LPMC. Part of the money will also be used to buy agricultural machinery for LPMC, as well as to provide equipment and technical assistance for the South-Eastern village water supply program for the Ministry of Rural Development.

Responding, Mr. Blaehr noted that though Denmark was a developing country, it was a principle of the Danish Government to render needed assistance to developing countries. He hoped the loan would contribute to the further development of Liberia. LINA

MUSLIMS BANNED FROM WORSHIPPING ON STREETS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] Moslems in Monrovia have been banned by the Justice Ministry from worshipping on the streets during their regular Friday morning prayers.

At a news conference yesterday morning, deputy Justice Minister, Counsellor Elwood Jangaba said the continuous act of assembly by the moslems during worship could cause serious security hazards since they obstruct traffic and deprive pedestrians from using the areas during prayers.

He said the action of the ministry was predicated upon several complaints by citizens and the business community about the obstruction of traffic by Moslems during prayers on Fridays.

The Moslems sect often assemble on Benson and Mechlin Streets due to the incapacity of the mosque in the area to accommodate all.

Jangaba said that the Justice Ministry had previously advised leaders of the Moslems community to desist from using the streets as place of worship, but the instruction has not been heeded to.

He said although the Moslems had asked for time to relocate themselves, a year has elapsed and they have not approached ministry to [word indistinct] it of their progress.

Jangaba said the laws of Liberia do not place on religious sect over another. Therefore, the Moslems should locate suitable shelters to host their services.

He said all security agencies have been directed not to permit any group of persons, be it Moslems or Christians to use the streets as prayer grounds.

Jangaba has, meanwhile, advised religious sects throughout the city to conduct their prayers in their mosques or churches or any place they can legitimately use for worship.

He added that the PRC Government is not obliged to provide places of worship to any group or religious organization.

MUSLIMS CRITICIZE BAN ON STREET WORSHIP

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 26 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Mlanju Reeves: "Muslims Rap Justice Ban"]

[Text] Muslims in Liberia have sharply criticized the Justice Ministry's ban on Islamic worshippers using a portion of Benson Street, near the mosque, to pray for the nation and its people.

The Justice Ministry's ban was announced last week at a press conference by the Acting-Justice Minister, Elwood L. Jangaba.

But at a meeting yesterday of Muslim leaders and other "Concerned Muslims" at the Billimah Mosque on Bushrod Island, Muslim representatives said the Justice Ministry's ban had 'affected all Muslims in the country.

The representatives also said the Justice Ministry's ban posed a threat to other mosques in Monrovia and to the survival of Islam in Liberia, adding that they were "shocked" by the decision.

However, the Chairman of the NMC, Alhaji Sekou Bility, told the Daily Observer that the two-storey Benson Street Mosque would be extended by a storey to accommodate the growing rate of Muslims in the city.

Alhaji Bility said construction work will be done very soon."

Bility, when asked to give his personal assessment of the decision, replied: "I feel it is a government decision. I don't know exactly where it comes from."

Bility, however, said he would be holding talks this week with govern-

ment leaders to achieve the best possible solution to the matter.

Commenting on the deployment of police last Friday near the mosque "to guide Muslim worshippers", Mr. A. Dukuly, secretary-general of the Muslim community, said he was confused and shocked by the police action.

Secretary-General Dukuly said the Benson Street mosque, which is being constructed in stages, could not accommodate the growing number of Muslims in the city.

He said the mosque's membership has been steadily increasing from 1981 and he denied that in the past years Muslims have been using the street for regular Friday prayers.

Dukuly contended, however, that other institutions in Monrovia, such as the Cathedral School on Ashmun Street, Calvary Baptist School in Sinkor and the AGM School on Buchanan Street do block streets for several hours each day for one purpose or another.

He said Muslims had only used small portion of Benson Street for one hour of prayers on Fridays.

The Muslim Community Secretary General also said marketeers at Waterside often block streets to do business, but nothing is done about this.

Dukuly stated that it was not the intention of Muslims, who recently appealed to government for permis-

sion to use Benson Street for prayers on Fridays — to use the street indefinitely.

He said the request was for a short period, while the capacity of the Mosque was being extended.

Early last week, a letter from police director Wilfred Clarke, which was sent to the President of the Muslim Community, Alhaji V. Sheriff, asked Muslim worshippers "to desist from occupying Benson Street for prayer purposes."

The letter, a copy of which was obtained by the Daily Observer yesterday, also said this action was "in the interest of the public, pedestrians, motorists and in the interest of the maintenance of law and order."

CSO: 3400/191

MUSLIM COUNCIL THREATENED WITH SPLIT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 26 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Article by Abdullah M. Dukuly]

[Text] A group calling itself the "Concerned Muslims of Liberia", has descended heavily on the National Muslim Council (NMC) of Liberia, accusing the Council of ineffective leadership and sectionalism and calling on the leaders to step down.

During a well-attended meeting yesterday at the Bellimah Mosque on the Bushrod Island, Monrovia, a spokesman for the group, a 31-year-old Deputy Wharfinger at the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Moivabah Fofanah, told the audience that his group, which comprises about 500 persons from the University of Liberia and other public and private sectors of the country, has been closely watching the activities of NMC over the years.

He said they have come to the conclusion that NMC "has done too little and too many errors and is responsible for the failures of many things in our religious sect."

The meeting was attended by some executives of the NMC including its Chairman, Alhaji Sekou Bility, the Muslim Governor, Mr. Farfeni Fofana, several Imams and other muslims in Monrovia and other parts of the country.

In a 19-count accusation, the group spoke against lack of legitimate and efficient leadership in the NMC, and pointed out that the Council had not lived up to its commitment to champion the cause of Liberian muslims since it was formed some 10 years ago.

The group said the Council had failed, on numerous occasions, to furnish them with the by-laws and constitution of NMC and that it had not sought the interest of muslims throughout the country, "yet it calls itself the National Muslim Council."

In his statement, Mr. Fofanah also charged that NMC had not extended its service to all Liberian muslims.

He said the Council had only identified itself with few sections of the country and named Kakata, Oibi Territory, Saniquelle, Nimba County and Monrovia as the only areas that knew the existence of the Council.

"If you do not extend your services to every sector of the country, you will violate the laws of the Holy Quran and you will be answerable to Allah", he said.

As he outlined the grievances of his group, the congregation kept a mute silence and they showed signs of approval to many sensitive points he touched.

The spokesman accused the Council of applying methods to "over-shadow" the office of the Muslim Governor, and charged that it had also failed to settle disputes among muslims and Islamic organizations in Liberia.

Citing as example, he referred to the November 1982 conflict between the Muslim Congress and another muslim organization in Monrovia.

Mr. Fofanah spoke against the taking of the Liberian Islamic issue to a foreign embassy (Guinea) for settlement, and said:

"You have no cause to take the problems of Liberian muslims to Guinea when the Liberians themselves can handle their own problems."

He said the leaders had also failed on several occasions to hold elections "since the pronouncement of the inability of its previously elected Chairman and other officers for a term."

On the completion of the construction of the Islamic High School in Sinkor, Monrovia, he said the Council had "deliberately" delayed the project.

"There are doubts that you leaders have used \$35,000 on that building", he said.

Commenting on Liberian muslims going to Pakistan for further studies, the spokesman expressed doubts and said they believed that NMC did not select patriotic citizens to benefit from scholarships extended to Liberian muslims by the Pakistani embassy in Ghana in March 1981.

He also charged the Council with failing to support muslim youths despite constant appeals for "advice and material support at their disposal", and contended that NMC leaders have "deliberately" failed to mould the minds of the muslim youths.

The group also accused the Council leaders of failing to carry out a recommendation made by a special committee to settle an internal dispute, and to quickly react to a proposal by the PRC to set up a special Islamic Holiday in the country.

"The Council also lacks office despite great sums of money coming in from here and there", the group said, and added that it was a "gross" failure on the part of the Council to send muslims to this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

"We have not obtained any information as to the reason that led to our failure to go to Mecca this year in spite of the fact that we paid our money. But whether or not you collected the money, you are responsible as leaders of the Council", said the group.

They disclosed that Liberian muslims pay higher expenses for pilgrimage to Mecca than Sierra Leone, Guinea and Ivory Coast.

On financial reports of the Council, the group said NMC has not made known its reports to the larger number of muslims over the years.

In reaction, the Chairman of the Council noted that if one is not "criticized" in any organization, one would not execute one's duties creditably.

His statement that "the purpose of our coming here is to solve problems of the Friday incident at the Benson Street Mosque" received dissenting reactions from the audience.

The group again stated that the ineffective leadership in the NMC was also a contributive factor to the incident.

A meeting of the Council members and the group on the grievances of the group is expected to be convened later.

In brief remarks, the Muslim Governor thanked the group for letting the public know what is prevailing in the Muslim Council.

"There is a spanner between the Council and myself", he stated, and then asked for the blessings of their forefathers for an amicable solution to problems facing muslims in Liberia.

It has, meanwhile, been announced that a meeting will be convened next Sunday to decide what day will be forwarded to government for an Islamic holiday.

EXPOSURE OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS CALLED FOR

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Who Are These Corrupt Officials?"]

[Text] LAST YEAR OCTOBER, Head of State Kanyon Doe lamented the rapid rate in the rise of corruption "in all its forms" within Government Ministries and Agencies and he pledged to pursue "a rigid system of discipline" to curb this eluding Medusa.

THE HEAD OF State then observed that much of the problems of inefficiency in government agencies stemmed from selfishness, greed, lack of national spirit and the tendency to see government as one's private property.

THE TENDENCY PERSISTS, he declared where "cuts" are expected in order to get important contracts signed and went on to make the important deduction that this tendency could be one of the factors discouraging many important entrepreneurs from establishing business in the country.

ALMOST ONE YEAR later, the Head of State is again drawing the nation's attention to this Medusa whose presence in our midst continues to hamper progress on our road to economic recovery. "I must express concern at what I understand is the tendency of some officials of government to require commissions and kickbacks as pre-requisites for the approval and implementation of development projects."

"THERE ARE POSITIVE indications, even as a result of my discussions with leaders of foreign governments and businessmen, that this practice has hurt the Liberian economy in no small way," Dr. Doe said last Wednesday in his speech to the nation upon his return from abroad.

WHO ARE THESE corrupt officials? We ask. Who are these inefficient ones? We call upon the government to weed them out however high may be their position, or however faithful they may feign to be serving the revolution.

ONE YEAR AGO when the Head of State vowed to cleanse the government of these corrupt and inefficient limbs many sat in the corner and like Judas asked: "Master, is it I?" Today, they are again asking.

MANY OF THEM also pretended for a while to be diligent and faithful in the performance of their duties--only for a little while. Today, as they did a year ago, they have begun to take cover. Like leopard, they can never change their spots, while the nation's wounds are festering with their corrupt practices. But it has reached the point where the bull must be taken by the horn.

THE CREDIBILITY OF the PRC Government is dependent on its ability and its success in weeding out corruption in government. Liberians must be made to realize that public trust must be maintained and those who are called upon to serve should do so selflessly and honestly. If they cannot abide by the prescription of honesty then they should be made to retire.

THERE HAS BEEN the prevailing tendency in this country to look at government service as "my time to make myself". Government service is a euphemism for getting rich, for making one's self. But this must change. The revolution must change it; it must purge this attitude from our system and make us new again.

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO when the Head of State in a certain African country referred to a certain "traitor" in the cabinet who was being groomed by a foreign power to seize power, many asked: "Who is the traitor?" Later, he was uncovered and stripped of his office; new elections were called to purge the ranks of "traitors" and corrupt officials.

TODAY, WE ASK: "Who are these corrupt and inefficient officials? Who are these frustrators of national development? Who are these traitors who sat on their public trust and "preferred to do nothing and let the country suffer?" The situation demands that they be exposed and unfrocked now, so that the revolution may continue to its desired ends.

CSO: 3400/190

COUNTRY'S YOUTH DIVIDED ON TRIBAL, IDEOLOGICAL LINES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Gauntlet Falls"]

[Text] HEAD OF STATE Doe has thrown down the gauntlet to the students and their parents. He has charged them to exercise discipline, demonstrate seriousness in their studies and eschew ideologies.

THE RATE AT which discipline had broken down in the school system has become alarming and many had begun to wonder which way the youths of this land were going. But what had become even more disturbing was the fact that indiscipline was not only running amuck, but students were being thrown into confusion and their minds fragmentized by narrow nationalistic, tribal and ideological pursuits.

IN SOME SCHOOLS students are divided on tribal lines; in others they break up on ideological lines while another group cry down one another for not being nationalistic.

NO NATION CAN develop with a sure future when its youths are so sharply divided. This is the time to pull together and set your sights on a common goal to build a united nation without the impediments of ethnic, and cultural differences.

THERE ARE SOME youths among us who are quick to accept the glib talk by ideological peddlers. While it is a good thing to have the youths exposed to differing ideas in order to form a broad spectrum of education, they should nevertheless know where the limits are.

PERHAPS, WHAT IS wrong here is that our entire society is in a dilemma and not enough is being done to project the best out of the system we have adopted. In stead of defending our way of life and setting excellent examples for the youths to follow, we become apologetic and use the system to further our own avaricious ends.

ASK SOME OF of these youths what capitalism is and what its benefits are; they wouldn't give a straight answer--all because we have taken for granted that they know. But ask them what socialism is, and they are ready to preach

socialism to you. Someone is out there penetrating the minds of our youths while we sit supinely taking it all for granted.

IT MAY BE a wise thing to ban the teaching of socialism in schools, but positive steps should be taken to teach the youths the virtues of the system under which we live. They should learn about the free enterprise system, what it means and what incentives it offers for the building of a just society. They should learn about nationalism as a cohesive force in a society and thus be more conscious of national service.

THOSE WHO ARE interested in the development of this country and want to mould the minds of the youths should do so by channeling their energies into such needed areas as rural development. This would lead to the creation of new attitudes and a new social order among our youths.

EDUCATION PLANNERS SHOULD begin to draw up new programmes for the youths so that they may be more fully equipped to appreciate the challenges ahead and made ready to meet them under the umbrella of our current ideological direction. Ideology, however, should not be their pre-occupation; rather, they should be concerned about closing the gaps in our society and identifying themselves with the needs of society by their involvement through national service, particularly in the rural areas.

CSO: 3400/189

DOE ISSUES WARNING TO STUDENTS, PARENTS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by T-Max Teah: "1984 Will be 'Tough'"]

[Text] The next academic year will be "tough" for students throughout the country, the Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe said in Voinjama, Lofa County yesterday.

The Head of State who was addressing the Executive Council in that city, said students who involve themselves in unrests on campuses or engage in socialist activities will be disciplined rigidly.

Parents, Dr. Doe said, should advise their children as the 1984 school year will be "tough, because we will instil discipline in the minds of our students so that tomorrow they can be better citizens".

The Head of State noted that since the Revolution, the Government had done nothing had to any citizen, adding: 'The government never grabbed citizens or students and put them in jail, because we felt that they suffered in the past so it's time now for us to help them.'

Dr. Doe observed, however, that since 'they don't want help but want socialism...', the government would not "stand for that, and we will discipline them to the best of our ability.'

Dr. Doe noted that people found to be in the socialist camp would not "live to tell the story", noting that with socialist ideas, students will not respect their parents.

Socialism, he stressed, "is not good for us. Our country is small, and we love our citizens and people."

At the development meeting attended by citizens and chiefs of Lofa including top Government officials, Dr. Doe said the path the PRC Government had chosen was to enhance the development efforts of the people; whereas those with socialist ideas only want to take away the 'little the people have already achieved in improving their living standard'.

Head of State Doe warned parents that they have to be "men and women" to send their children to school, because the year will "not be easy."

Dr. Doe noted that there are certain people in the country who possess a different kind of way of thinking and doing things, while there are students who have "different minds" resulting to unrests on school campuses.

This will not be tolerated, he reiterated.

CSO: 3400/189

CHIEF JUSTICE CITES 'GLARING INCONSISTENCIES' IN DRAFT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Abdullah Dukul]

[Text] Chief Justice Emmanuel Gbalazeh yesterday expressed concern over "glaring inconsistencies" in the draft constitution which says the Supreme Court Bench and the Court itself as an institution will be dissolved shortly after a new government takes over in 1985.

Justice Gbalazeh said while the draft constitution calls for the immediate dissolution of the Supreme Court on April 12, 1985 until within six months after which it may be reconstituted, Article 111(d) and 113(b) pages 39 and 41 respectively of the draft stipulates that "any government office in existence and anybody who will be found in government by April 12, 1985, including our subordinate courts and the judges will remain in service for the Republic until new appointments are made or their successors are appointed."

"It is inconceivable that these startling pronouncements were drafted by a committee that included some of our oldest and most distinguished legal practitioners and scholars," the Chief Justice said.

Justice Gbalazeh was addressing a large gathering at the Supreme Court when the court formally convened its October Term.

"Our people really have short memories. When the PRC seized power, the court system was suspended. Memories are still fresh in the minds of some of us when during the suspension everybody was a lawyer of himself; a judge of himself; a police of himself; a prosecutor of himself; and what have you.

"No wonder then that it did not take the PRC long to see the dangers and risks behind the closure of the courts particularly the Supreme Court.

"Now that we have the memories and experiences of the revolution, why then allow ourselves to be hoodwinked and repeat the same mistakes we made at the time of the revolution?" he asked.

In a move to ascertain why the draft constitution committee members saw it fit to do away with present members of the Supreme Court Bench, the Chief

Justice asked: "Why should the honourable members of the draft committee do away with the Supreme Court as an institution? We have no quarrels with the individuals going away; but why should they be compelled to destroy the structures they occupied together with the fixed assets and carry them away?"

He said that he found it difficult to believe that this state of affairs was the creature of people who glorify themselves as "legal and political luminaries" of this nation.

"No loyal or patriotic citizens of this country or any other country for that matter, would advocate the termination of judicial officers' services, whatever the reason, and concomitantly advocate the abolition of the courts. Going by what our distinguished friends of the draft committee have proclaimed to us, the court system of this nation will not be the same until ten months after the PRC's handing over," he pointed out.

Mr. Gbalazeh also said he did not believe that the PRC would wish to return to the barracks leaving behind "a gloomy cloud of uncertainty; a cloud that would have a shameful reflection on the wonderful and glorious achievements this nation has enjoyed under the PRC particularly the guarantee to return the country to civilian rule..."

He warned that to leave this country under such a "cloud of confusion" would create a dangerous precedent for the posterity of the people.

Stressing a point that the court is the "shield of our people," the Justice again asked: "In this everybody who does not need the law court to protect him? If everybody in this country or, any other country, is expected to understand this, how much of our Ph.D's and professors, not to mention our jurists! Why only the Supreme Court and its member? We members of the Bench find this draft interesting."

Justice Gbalazeh thanked members of the Constitutional Advisory Assembly in Gbarnga who are reviewing the draft.

"Our faith in their wisdom and farsightedness gives hopes that they would not let this country be plunged into a deep pit of darkness to the detriment of us all. May the Almighty Father bless those sons and daughters for this wonderful national commitment," he prayed.

He used the occasion to announce that during the period under review, the Judiciary collected \$89,574.54 as fines and that the money had been deposited into government revenues.

The Chief Justice spoke on the topic: "National Service," and said it is a service rendered by an individual to his or her nation on gratis "with or without compensation."

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA BEFORE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 14 Oct 83 p 4

[Article: "President Ratsiraka's Speech at the ANP"]

[Text] Some have eyes and do not see, some have ears and do not hear, some have knowledge and know nothing. They are blinded by envy and hatred. They will rush to murder the Chief of State, destabilize the masses through lies and false rumors, demobilize the half-hearted by telling them the present government is incompetent. But until now, they have done nothing for the country.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

All Malagasy with a clear conscience know that we have not practiced demagoguery, for we have worked with all our heart and all our strength. The achievements of the Government and the ANP [People's National Assembly] are there for all to see.

I wish to express here my gratitude to all deputies of the first legislature for the abnegation and dedication they have consistently shown in their work. In the name of the whole Malagasy people, in the name of the Revolutionary Power, i.e. in the name of the institutions and in my own name, I wish to thank you and express my gratitude to you. Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As for the newly elected, we are all witness to the fact that the elections took place democratically and orderly. There may have been the usual clashes inherent in election campaigns. But it is so in all elections. In other countries, people even get killed, and you will remember that even in our country there was a time when violence was used, houses burned... during election campaigns. What happened here in the recent election campaign was only a "fight among brothers": each supported his ideological point of view, each fought for his ideas, but neither in our hearts nor in our minds did we ever exceed the limits of wisdom and "fihavanana." This reflects the wisdom we inherited from our ancestors: we know how to respect, how to honor one another... Also, we are among Malagasy, among nationalists who all strive toward the same goal: the advent of socialism in Madagascar, so the people will live in freedom and happiness.

You have been elected and from now you will be called deputies of Madagascar, standard-bearers of the Revolution, and I greet you as those who return from a war they have won should be greeted. I wish you to succeed in all your undertakings during the next five years. Remember that you differed from one another only during the election campaign, depending on which revolutionary movements had nominated you; but you are now /members of the People's National Assembly/ [in capitals]. All brothers and sisters. With a single purpose: dedication to the country! Never indulge in demagoguery! Preserve the cooperation and harmony between the ANP and the Government that prevailed under the first legislature and that enabled much work to be done with dedication and in an orderly manner.

This is what moved the former deputies, and I hope you will outdo them so that, by the end of the second legislature, we shall have still many more achievements to boast about. And the people will also know how we have managed the country's affairs, and even the enemies of the government will stop and think.

On the LOVA Public Loan

I would now like to speak to you about the LOVA [expansion unknown] public loan. We all know that the many projects completed throughout the island have required huge sums. Financing was provided essentially by Malagasy savings, by the profits made by nationalized companies, by aids and loans from friendly countries, some of which do not have to be paid back. Some countries lent us without interest, others at very low interest rates. The loans that we must repay will not become due for a long time. And we should not have too much trouble in paying them back if we manage well the newly created enterprises, which are already productive. We deeply thank these faraway friends who helped us, for without them there was not much we could have done. This, by the way, we owe to the fact that our policy is opened onto the whole world... Anyhow, I must say that we shall not have too much trouble repaying them since our economy is beginning to recover, thanks to our achievements, but as we launched this public loan rather early, the country may not have to spend too much foreign currency to pay them back.

Think about it: the LOVA capital is owned by the people and it will be used to defeat the "dahalo," to increase production, especially rice production, to benefit the very people who will also receive an interest on the capital they have invested. But the nation as a whole will also benefit from it.

The Malagasy Deputies

Remember your ancestors,
Do not kick away the helpful boat,
The Assembly is as steady as a rock,
It will stand up against all odds...

Remember those who brought you up,
For whence could you have come?
You were not just foundlings
Deprived of memory when they are grown...

The Assembly is like a household,
Like a boat cutting through the water,
No problem if those in the boat behave,
Otherwise they will drown in the waves.
Production and austerity
Together will bring happiness,
Two wings to fly to lofty heights:
Those who conform will have joy without pain.

Revolution and problems are vying with each other. Such is life. The enemies of the nation are acting up again, for there will always be enemies when what is at stake is justice. But we should not get discouraged, for Revolution will prevail.

In closing, here are a few recommendations that will prove useful in ensuring a harmonious collaboration between us. I cannot claim to know everything or to know more than you do, but I am the President of the Republic, whom you elected although I could be your younger brother or your son.

My first recommendation has to do with inter-institutional relations. There were not too many criticisms made in this respect. Yet, I am calling on you, deputies and revolutionary movements belonging to the Front, to make the people aware of the importance of the LOVA public loan. Explain to them that it is with their interest in mind that the Revolutionary Power decided to make this loan.

Remember that 5 million people are registered voters and that 1 million cannot contribute; if the remaining 4 million each pay an average of 5,000 Malagasy francs, that would amount to 20 billion per year, a capital which the state could invest in national development projects.

Make sure that the people understand that they are under no obligation to contribute to the loan, which is voluntary.

Explain to them also that they will get their money back, plus interest and bonuses, and that their standard of living will improve since the goods they need will become widely available.

Ask them to consider the future, for they will see the blossoming of Socialism, under which the nation will live a truly free life. Is it not a great joy for all of us to know that, through our work, we help our country overcome the problems that plagued it. As the higher-up should set an example, I shall contribute 2.5 million Malagasy francs to the LOVA loan each year. And I am asking you to do all you can. And let that historic day be remembered in honor!

Then, deputies should not just wait for orders from the President of the Republic or the Congress of the Second Republic, nor for bills to be introduced by the government. Under the Constitution, you can introduce bills, remembering that all Malagasy have equal rights, and encouraging them to join in bearing the cost of the Revolution.

Let us take an example: the National Service. Some students completed their studies abroad and came back with many diplomas ("agregation" [French competitive examination for teachers], doctorates, engineer diplomas, etc). Some completed

their studies at home. They are all children of our country and as such they must all have the same rights and duties in developing the country. But we know that those who studied abroad did not serve in the National Service. If all citizens are to be equal, I believe that justice demands that you, deputies, introduce a bill fixing the amount to be paid by those who did not serve in the National Service, an amount consistent with their salaries and to be paid to the directorate in charge of the National Service. And it is also your responsibility to determine the taxation period: 1960? 1972? 1975?...

Three main benefits can be derived from this:

- National unity will be preserved as all will serve the nation: those who did not accomplish their duty will do so with their assets or, if they are still studying, with their parents' assets when they come back.
- Second, the budget available to National Service officials will increase, and it will become possible to improve the living conditions of the students who are accomplishing their duty. It will also become possible to provide them with transportation means, for instance bicycles...
- Third, there will be enough money to purchase equipment for their productive activities.

To help provide jobs for our young people, you may also wish to introduce a bill setting the retirement age at 57 or 58.

Briefly, the executive and the legislative are State institutions that must contribute to the development of our common nation; they must not each wait for the other to do something. Later on, the people will see that the Malagasy ANP is not a "rump parliament" as some like to say, but that the men elected by the people are ready to work.

You come from the people. You intend to serve the people. Your program is to improve their standard of living. You must always go along with the people so they will know they have not been cheated when they voted for you. Take note of their grievances, their requests, their advice... Remember that you represent the Revolutionary Power when you go to the people, but that you represent the people in your relations with the State.

Finally, the Socialism we are now building will give our country an honorable position and will lead it to happiness. But achieving this will require much effort, courage, dedication and abnegation, on your part, on my part, on the part of all the Malagasy. If you truly love your country, show it through your actions, without having recourse to demagoguery.

We shall therefore work together to lead our beloved country, Madagascar, to the socialist paradise, so help us God!

Long live the NAP. Long live the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

9294

CSO: 3419/119

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH AMOCO

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 15 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "New Oil Agreement Between AMOCO and OMNIS, This Time to Explore Belo-sur-Mer, Manja"]

[Text] When the public hears about OMNIS--the National Military Office for Strategic Industries--it sometimes forgets even its daily problems and starts dreaming, or hoping for a better future.

For OMNIS, the No 1 tool for oil research in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, is becoming better established every year, because of its reliability and tenacity. Two qualities which obviously command respect. At any rate, this seems to be the opinion of OMNIS' foreign partners and other potential investors who are showing increased confidence in Madagascar and above all in President Didier Ratsiraka himself.

Indeed, following the first invitation to tender in 1980, OMNIS, acting on behalf of the Malagasy state, launched a second international invitation to tender in 1982, this time for oil and gas exploration in the four following zones:

- onshore: Belo-sur-Mer/Manja and Morombe;
- offshore: Morondava-Toliary and Ambilobe.

On Thursday 13 October 1983, the U.S. AMOCO International Production Company (AMOCO) and OMNIS signed a new joint-venture agreement for oil and gas exploration in the Belo-sur-Mer/Manja mining area.

The project involves geological and geophysical studies as well as drilling.

As is known, since 24 July 1982 when the first joint-venture agreement was signed with OMNIS, AMOCO has been drilling for oil and gas in the Bemaraha mining area.

The new agreement was signed by Col Hubert Andrianasolo, OMNIS general manager, and Mr O.D. Gaither, vice-president of AMOCO International Production Company, which is headquartered in Houston.

It may be useful to mention that, in addition to AMOCO which has been on location since July 1982, three other foreign companies are prospecting for oil under joint-venture agreements with OMNIS: two (other) U.S. companies, Occidental Petroleum and Mobil Oil, and one Italian company, AGIP [National Italian Oil Company]. Like AMOCO, these companies trust the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, although they are not philanthropic institutions.

With the agreement signed Saturday, OMNIS is scoring new points nationally (and internationally) thanks to the impetus provided by its general manager, Col Hubert Andrianasolo Ralaimiza. He is a graduate of Saint-Cyr [famous French military academy] who does honor to his uniform and his former school. A graduate from Saint-Cyr and none of the least, as he is one of the oldest Saint-Cyr graduates active in Madagascar, as are Lt-Col Victor Ramahatra, minister of public works, Col Jean-Jacques Rasolomalala, general secretary at the Ministry of Defense, and General Rabetafika, inspector of the People's Armed Forces, to name only a few. But there are certainly many others who, like these men, think and act in the country's best interest and not like seditionaries.

9294

CSO: 3419/119

BRIEFS

COFACE RENEWS LOANS--For the third consecutive year, France has granted Madagascar easy short-term payment conditions for certain Malagasy purchases from French suppliers, in the same amount as previously. This "revolving credit" system, which enables the purchaser to reuse immediately the amount he has just paid, is better known as the "COFACE credit line," COFACE being the French Foreign Trade Insurance Company. Therefore, a new COFACE credit line has just been made available to Madagascar, for one year starting on 1 November 1983 and until 31 October 1984. As far as Madagascar is concerned, the ceiling of insurable risks remains the same as that of the second COFACE [line of credit] (1982-1983), i.e. 150 million French francs or 9 billion Malagasy francs. In other words, Malagasy COFACE purchases in France must not exceed the credit allowed with French suppliers and banks. The Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Ministry of Trade will decide which importers will benefit from these easy payment terms, based on the well-known economic priorities: raw materials; spare parts, drugs; imports essential for agriculture and industry. Obviously, the slightest incident in paying would cause these easy terms, which are renewable each year, to be discontinued. The renewal of the COFACE line of credit for the same amount as before shows that, in this particular domain, Madagascar has fulfilled its financial commitments to France. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 15 Oct 83 pp 1, 2] 9294

COS: 3419/119

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

DEFOLIANTS TO BE USED--The South African Army announced on Wednesday, 19 October, that it was going to use powerful defoliants to destroy all vegetation along a road which leads to the Angolan border in order to protect its men from SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] raids.--AFP, REUTER [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Oct 83 p 3]

CSO: 3419/139

VITTEL SUMMIT REPORTEDLY FAILURE REGARDING CHAD

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French No 55, 7-9 Oct 83 pp 1, 17

[Article by Mademba Ndiaye: "Failure and Oversights"]

[Text] A failure. This term certainly fits the 10th Franco-African summit of Vittel on one point at least: Chad. The French president failed in his attempt to make his African peers confront their responsibilities concerning this conflict. He kept himself deliberately aloof in the search for a final resolution on Chad, maneuvering subtly and not wanting to be involved in a foreseeable failure, given the makeup of the small committee charged with developing such a resolution, a committee that includes, among others, Zaire and Benin, whose views on this conflict are radically opposed.

The moderate countries, unable to reach a consensus, have, nevertheless, adopted a resolution on which the Guinean president, Ahmed Sekou Toure, the real leader of the pro-Western faction of the African heads of state, commented to the press.

This text, which reflects the points of view of the moderate countries is especially interesting for its "oversights." In fact, Mr Habre is congratulated in it "for his availability" in "getting involved in the way to peace and reconciliation." Now the man of Ndjamenah has agreed to discuss the matter with the other Chadian factions only because he has been brought to bay on two counts. Militarily, he has no initiative to pursue war, owing to the presence of French troops and the refusal of Paris to get involved in an affair that would suck its army into the Chadian quagmire. Politically, he was caught short by Mr Weddey who, several days before the opening of the Vittel summit, called him to serious discussions without any participation by foreign powers, and this, in spite of the presence of the French army. Since then, Habre could no longer continue to consider Libya as the only party involved in the conflict.

The declaration also emphasizes the nature of the French intervention which is considered as a factor of military stabilization, unlike the intervention of other troops, called "troops of aggression" by Sekou Toure. Better still, the declaration underscores the fact that "France has opened up new perspectives for the peaceful resolution of the conflict and the restoration of Chad's rights." It makes no mention of the de facto partition of Chad, with the deployment of French troops at the 15th parallel.

This declaration, which was not ratified by Paris, proves that Mitterrand was able to have his viewpoint expressed to others while seeming to have had no influence on them. However, nobody is fooled by this. It is obvious that Paris "tricked" certain African leaders into this alleged declaration, which has been condemned by the progressive countries present (Benin, Congo, Mali, Upper Volta).

However, the 24 heads of state who gathered around Mitterrand have, nevertheless, adopted a resolution that can serve as a basis for future negotiations since the OAU [Organization of African Unity] is identified in it as the only viable framework for these negotiations. On this point, one can speak of a victory for the progressive countries present at Vittel, even if it is difficult to believe in the sincerity of Habre, who is only hoping for a failure of the negotiations in order to force the French to increase their military intervention. On that point, he is only joining Mobutu, who is asking nothing more than a still more flagrant and unwarranted interference from Paris in African domestic affairs.

Concerning the Western Sahara, the summit heard only the tolling of a single bell from Morocco in the voice of its crown prince. The position of the Cherifian kingdom is well known--a refusal to engage in dialogue with the Polisario, a refusal to consider the resolutions of the OAU as anything but scraps of paper that deserve no consideration.

Concerning the Namibie, there is nothing that can really interest the Africans, even if the French head of state has threatened to leave the contact group if no progress is made. In any case, this Western group has no reason for existing since the combattants of the Swapo give it no credit.

It is a North-South dialogue, the eternal refrain of Mitterrand since the Cancun summit. Yes, the world is in crisis; yes, the international monetary system is in trouble; yes, it is necessary to help the underdeveloped countries. In the final analysis, he proposes nothing that can bring hope for the beginning of a solution. It is probable that Mr Mitterrand is not afraid of wearing out his interlocutors who, themselves, need hard cash dollars to avoid bankruptcy.

Finally, a last windfall from Paris. Through the voice of Mitterrand, France has underscored the "informal role" of the Franco-African summit, which must not, he contends, be substituted for the OAU, since it "is not of the same nature as the OAU and this point of view must be vigilantly preserved." So much modesty is surprising when one is surrounded each year by this well known quorum, which is so lacking in the OAU, to grope for Africa's pulse.

It was definitely a summit different from the others. There was no pseudo-unanimity, since the political divisions concerning Chad, the principal issue of the discussions, remain.

The presence and the refusal to compromise of Sankara, Sassou, Nguesso, etc. certainly serve some purpose.

9955

CSO: 3419/78

TALKS WITH EEC ON DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY

Victoria NATION in French 3 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The two main points which the Seychelles will soon emphasize in Brussels during the negotiations on fisheries with the European Economic Community are to develop a national fishing industry and to take advantage of the utilization of existing infrastructures for the benefit of the country and its people.

These negotiations, which will be conducted on the Seychelles side by the Minister of National Development Mr Jacques Hodoul, focus essentially on the achievement of an agreement under the terms of which the tuna fishermen of the EEC would fish in the exclusive economic zone of the Seychelles and the general conditions governing such fishing.

The establishment of such an agreement should ensure the utilization of the existing installations in the port of Victoria so that it may at an early date become a real center of the tuna fishing industry in the region. Also the foreign fishing experience should enable Seychelles fishermen to acquire the necessary training because of the establishment of a national industry.

The approach of the Seychelles with regard to the contents of such an agreement had been developed in Paris early in the month by the minister of national development during his discussions with the French Secretary of State for the Sea, Mr Guy Lengagne.

On that occasion the latter had stressed his understanding of the Seychelles move in a sector of such importance for the economic development of the archipelago.

Preliminary negotiations with the EEC had begun in Victoria early in August and the two delegations declared themselves ready to find the basis of a new type of agreement.

On this occasion the Seychelles delegation had submitted a certain number of proposals for the consideration of its EEC partners. These proposals for the purpose of bringing about an agreement will be debated in the next few days in Brussels, the destination of Minister Jacques Hodoul, who left Mahe

yesterday evening accompanied by Messrs Wallace Samsoodin and Philip Machaud, director of fisheries in the Ministry of National Development and economist at the Department of Planning, respectively.

The Seychelles delegation also includes Mr Maxime Fayon, president and executive director of the WEL [expansion unknown], who is in the Belgian capital.

6108

CSO: 3419/82

COMMENTARY CITES SOVIET ACTIVITY IN ANGOLA

MC090732 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Signs that the Soviet Union has been moving in with much greater force to secure its strategic foothold in Angola are confirmed by this week's reports of big arms shipments and Soviet army involvement. They also confirm that it is not to the MPLA government in the first place that the West must look for an answer on the Cuban issue, and a settlement of the regional conflict centering on Angola and South-West Africa.

As events have shown, the MPLA is little more than a puppet of the Soviets. It is they who, acting for reasons which have nothing to do with the MPLA or Angola, will decide that issue. And that fact places it squarely in the super power arena. Ultimately, it will be the American will and ability to confront the challenge on this level that will determine the outcome. It will be a more difficult task that even the pessimists were expecting a year ago. According to a UNITA statement, more than 30 shiploads of Soviet arms have been unloaded at Angolan harbors since the beginning of September. They include tanks, helicopters, and missiles. In addition, a Soviet army general has taken over the command of the MPLA and Cuban forces engaged in countering the big UNITA offensive throughout the region.

Obviously, regional activities will have some influence on the outcome. The UNITA movement has surprised many with its successes against MPLA and Cuban strongholds, and it is now known to be receiving aid from several African countries. The MPLA is under pressure to negotiate, although UNITA's first condition is a Cuban withdrawal. And an added attraction is the big aid package the Americans are reported to have offered.

Too great an escalation of the Soviet presence to counter those forces would be diplomatically disastrous in Africa, and provoke strong reaction worldwide. Nevertheless, the Kremlin has evidently decided to dig in its heels. The present action is its first overt demonstration, but there had been pointers. Last year it protested officially to the UN secretary general against diplomatic efforts being made to secure a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. After talks in Washington in November, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the chances of withdrawal seemed better than 50 percent, but whether the Soviet Union would allow it remained doubtful.

American recognition of Soviet involvement was expressed in a visit to Moscow the next month by Dr Chester Crocker. Early this, President Santos of Angola returned from talks in Washington with proposals for a settlement. But in June he too visited Moscow, and since then there has been no contact between his government and the United States.

The Cuban troops and their effects on the Angolan and South-West African conflicts are much more than a regional issue. They are the symptoms of an international power play. Moscow's decisions will be determined not by Angolan interests, but by the benefits and costs to itself of its present course. Judging by its latest actions, it is willing to pay much more heavily than has so far been required.

CSO: 3400/226

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION TO MRS THATCHER'S REMARKS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 29 Sep 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Mrs Thatcher and South Africa"]

[Text] It is conspicuous that, irrespective of their party affiliation, British prime ministers do not talk about relations between South Africa and Britain unless they are confronted with the issue in such a way that they cannot avoid it. This even applied to former Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

This also applies to Mrs Thatcher who, in that manner, could not ignore a letter from one of her members of parliament, who in turn published the exchange of letters.

In terms of content, her answer was the standard reaction: her government maintains ties with South Africa because of economic and historical-cultural factors, but it strongly disapproves of South Africa's domestic policy.

She added an ending to this which cannot be allowed to go by without comment: she singled out South Africa's domestic policy as the underlying reason for Russia's interference in Southern Africa.

We feel that her choice of words was ill-considered. Her thesis would have been more acceptable if she had preferred to use the word excuse.

In terms of their policy of expansion, the Soviet bosses are filled with the endless patience of the Marxist faith in the justness of their cause. At the same time, they do not let an opportunity go by without capitalizing on it.

International, and especially black condemnation of South Africa's domestic policy, together with other events, offer them such an opportunity.

South Africa is only too aware of this, and this is one of the reasons why it finds itself on the road toward a far-reaching reform. The question is what Mrs Thatcher's official position will be when the new system has become a reality.

Without trying to cover up our own shortcomings with the sins of others, we can still ask Mrs Thatcher why Britain and the rest of the community of nations do not also apply a Gleneagles to Russia because of its repressive domestic policy -- or to East European countries, or Tanzania or Red China.

Is it because Russia is a big power that the condemnation of its airplane murder in Korea consists of big words and small, hesitant actions? And is it because South Africa is a small country that it can be singled out for selective punishment even by those who derive a fair advantage from their economic relationship with us?

8463

CSO: 3401/10

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF AMERICAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 27 Sep 83 p 20

[Article: "Pressure on Reagan Could Leave SA to Its Difficulties"]

[Text] Because of the country's position as leader of the free world, America's presidential election is an occasion which is watched every 4 years with attention and tension by the rest of the world, including the communist bloc.

Because the election is such a long and drawn out process -- the first shots are already fired 2 years before election day --, much of the infighting and many finer political nuances are lost to the outsider.

With still 13 months to go before the elections, clear guiding lines are already emerging, which could have a significant influence in the future on the election results and, coupled with this, on American foreign policy, not just beginning with the 1984 elections but even before that.

South Africa, which has been able to breathe the last 3 years under the Reagan administration after the years of the Carter rule, naturally has a great interest in the elections.

With its policy of "constructive involvement" toward South Africa, the Reagan administration has been trying since 1981 to solve the South West African conflict and to bring about political changes within South Africa.

Unlike the Carter administration, the present government believes that the carrot, rather than the stick, will get people to change their minds.

Americans are strongly divided about this policy toward South Africa, and in the coming months this will play an important role in the election campaign.

Most Powerful

America has quite a number of political power and pressure groups which play an important role in determining a presidential candidate's political platform, and as far as constructive involvement toward South Africa is concerned, the most powerful power bloc is undoubtedly the anti-South African Negro vote.

Even though Negroes constitute only 11 percent of the American population, since the sixties their political awareness has grown to such an extent that today they represent 25 percent of the total number of votes cast in an election. A presidential candidate really does have to take this into account.

The Negro vote is so important that it already has a majority in the 5 most important states and that 12 of the largest cities in America have a Negro mayor.

The democrats are not interested in constructive involvement in South Africa and are openly courting the Negro vote. Hence, if a democratic candidate were to come to power next year, it would be virtually a foregone conclusion that the cool breeze which has been blowing from America to South Africa over the last 3 years, would disappear into nothing.

No Certainty

To make things worse, all is not well within the Republican Party and thus the possibility that a change of administration will take place is not excluded.

Even though Vice President George Bush has already said that President Reagan will be a candidate again, there is by no means any certainty about this.

Mr Reagan himself has not said a word yet and, according to diplomats, it looks as if he does not have much desire for it.

First of all, they say, his advanced age is against him and secondly, his wife Nancy is dead set against another term in the White House.

Even if Mr Reagan decides to be a candidate for a second term, he will not be able to ignore the Negro vote either. As South Africa and the South West African conflict are such important matters for the Negroes, the feeling among diplomats is that, when he chooses his political platform, Mr Reagan could perhaps make concessions to the detriment of South Africa. This could become visible within the next few months.

It is being pointed out to South Africans that the problems of Southern Africa are not so important to America that a presidential candidate would place his own political future in the balance for them.

Unpredictable

If Mr Reagan were to decide not to run for election again, then the situation would be extremely unpredictable.

Precisely because Mr Reagan has not yet indicated what he is going to do, prospective Republican candidates have been very hesitant to indicate whether they will participate in the race for the White House.

However, at this stage it can be assumed that Mr George Bush would be the first claimant. However, this would cause such tensions within republican ranks that the democrats would be able to take over the administration again.

Because of his liberal views, Mr Bush is not a very popular politician among the republicans. According to diplomats, the rightwing group within the Republican Party will not even consider supporting him, and they would rather disappear in the political desert and ruin the party's chances of success than support him.

With all this it should also be kept in mind that, even though Mr Reagan won the previous election, there are more democrats in America than republicans.

8463

CSO: 3401/10

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

NP Policy Toward Blacks

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 Sep 83 p 18

[Editorial: "Blacks and the Constitution"]

[Text] Scarcely 5 weeks from now, the voters will vote on a new constitutional allocation for whites, coloreds and Asians -- and suspicion and confusion are still being sowed with the rumor that the National Party [NP] is considering a fourth parliamentary chamber for the black people.

Because of this, the national government is under pressure from two sides. On the right there is the allegation that the three chambers for whites, coloreds and Indians are actually only the "thin end of the wedge," to prepare the climate for the ultimate participation of urban blacks in a first level government. On the left there is the continued insistence of numerous pressure groups to involve the black people in the central government.

In the past, government spokesmen have always noted that a fourth chamber for the urban blacks would result in an unmanageable situation, and that a different constitutional path is being considered for the blacks. In spite of this assurance by, among others, Prime Minister P.W. Botha, the sowing of suspicion is continuing, and it finds fertile soil chiefly among the people who merely think in general black-white terms.

Therefore we should welcome the fact that the exclusion of blacks from a first level government in the new constitutional allocation has been explicitly addressed at the Cape NP congress. We really hope that this will kill the rumors and irresponsible speculations about this highly sensitive question once and for all.

On the other hand, it is equally true that the presence of black people in white areas, especially in the cities, cannot be argued away. As a matter of fact, there are more than 10 million blacks within our national borders -- more than half of the total white population.

The national government accepts this sober reality. And this is precisely why a cabinet committee of seven ministers, who manage key departments, was set up in early spring to conduct an in depth investigation of this as soon as possible. Pending the proposals -- and there is conjecture about the development

of black local administrations, but always with a homeland connection higher up -- it will be only fair to remember that the investigation is taking place within the framework of the principles of the NP: specifically, separate constitutional directions for whites and coloreds on the one side and blacks on the other side.

Warning Against Polarization

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 27 Sep 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Blacks and the Referendum"]

[Text] Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan said last weekend that Russia wants to gain possession of South Africa by producing polarization between black and white. In order to foil its plans, such a polarization must be prevented.

General Malan's warning comes at a very opportune and appropriate time. There are forces at work, such as the campaign by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Mr Gatsha Buthelezi, to intimidate whites, which is precisely something that contributes to such a polarization.

Through this alliance, but also through other political and church-political bodies, the blacks, especially the urban blacks, are being made to believe that the white man has abandoned them. They are being told that the white man wants to accommodate the coloreds and the Asians as political partners, as an alliance against the black man.

This is a campaign which exploits the lower level of political sophistication of the masses and their emotional excitability in a reprehensible and irresponsible manner. It does not take into account the forces which this could unfetter, causing destabilization and violence. And neither does it consider the fact that this directly promotes Russia's aims.

The distressing fact is that, because of its appeal to emotions in an extremely sensitive matter, this campaign is in the process of succeeding. And this creates exactly what men such as Dr Slabbert and Chief Minister Buthelezi so piously warn against: polarization between black and white.

The government rightly refers to the cabinet committee, under the chairmanship of Minister Chris Heunis, which is busy searching for a full constitutional allocation for the blacks also. But this is overshadowed by the referendum campaign.

A half truth is always more dangerous than a full lie. And the half truth is that the new allocation does exclude the blacks.

In this sense also, the new allocation is only a beginning and a point of departure. Beyond this point of departure lies the very urgent task of finding a satisfactory allocation for the urban blacks, for the sake of peace and survival.

To those who see the slightest justice -- or, more correctly, the realization of their own political ambitions -- in a black majority government within a unitary state, a word of sober admonition is in order.

There is no principle of justice which requires the whites -- or any other group -- to commit suicide as a people by giving up their right to self-determination for the sake of the political ambitions of others or even for the sake of (distorted) religious claims.

Positive Approach Advocated

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 2 Oct 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Positive"]

[Text] At the Cape NP congress, the prime minister addressed the voters and asked: if the voters do not grant the coloreds and Indians the same rights the whites demand for themselves, what then will the voters do with those people?

And at the dinner honoring his first 5 years as prime minister he said that the people of the country must have the courage to wrestle with the realities of South Africa.

Solutions which would place people permanently in inferior positions or which would require the mass transfer of millions, do not agree with the proposition that every person should grant to others that which he demands for himself.

The KP [Conservative Party] plan to organize another major migration of coloreds can never become practical politics. It cannot be economically justified and -- perhaps even more important -- the coloreds will not allow this to happen to them again. No government, however strong it may feel, can steam-roll or even shoot away a wall of emotion laden human resistance.

This is a reality which has to be taken into account in South Africa. The government realizes this and this is why, over a period of years, they have worked on a constitutional plan which provides solutions leading away from the rigid idea of absolute partition, which cannot be realized.

Based on reactions in the Cape -- and not just at the NP congress either -- it is noteworthy that those people who know the coloreds best are also those who grant them the prospect of becoming partners in the planning of peace and coexistence in the future.

It is their desire then to steer away from conflict and embitterment, and they hope that a new spirit of joint South Africanism will produce the binding factor of unity within the various interest groups. Hence there is no reason why people who do not know the coloreds all that well should react negatively to the challenge.

KP, Nothing To Offer

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 25 Sep 83 p 16

[Editorial: "Empty Hands"]

[Text] It was an important admission that Dr Andries Treurnicht made this week at the association meeting: the Conservative Party no longer stands by the constitutional proposals of 1977.

With this statement, the KP has abandoned the principle it relied on when it broke away from the National Party. The KP now finds itself in a void; it has nothing to offer with which to distinguish itself effectively.

It comes down to the fact that Dr Treurnicht cannot redeem his promise to provide better solutions than the National Party to the problems surrounding relations among peoples. Neither does he prove that his party differs from the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party - Refounded National Party], which maintains a policy of strict apartheid structures based on an offensive and intolerable attitude toward colored people.

Hence, Dr Treurnicht has affirmed that he is a leader with empty hands as far as policy is concerned; and that he has deceived thousands of hopeful people by taking them on the path to nowhere.

Thus, he has proven himself to be someone without original ideas about the country's political problems, without the capacity to provide alternatives to the policy directions followed by other parties.

This is why he has shamelessly taken over the policy of the HNP and allowed himself to be taken in tow by people such as Dr Chris Jooste and Professor Carel Boshoff, who were still looking for a medium through which to proclaim their objectionable and rigid ideas of white supremacy and insensitivity toward the rightful claims of the colored people.

Do the voters really see their way clear to promise their support to a party and its leader who have nothing to offer and who unscrupulously follow the path of confrontation and growing alienation and embitterment?

We cannot believe that this is the case. As a matter of fact, we are convinced that more and more people are turning their backs on the KP and its leader.

There is an alternative for the party led by Dr Treurnicht and the angry grumblers around him: acceptance of the challenge for the future included in an allocation aimed at providing peace and prosperity for all.

Every voter who votes yes in the referendum commits himself to participate in the process aimed at implementing Christian principles in practice.

8463

CSO: 3401/10

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON REFERENDUM OUTCOME

MBO41315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 2 [date as received]--(SAPA)--The Natal MERCURY says the 1983 constitution is only the first step in a process of evolutionary change which must eventually make provision for blacks. The said "yes" voters [as received], who were yesterday and still are "opposed to unjust discrimination as well as the exclusion of blacks, were saying no more than that they desperately want Indian and coloured South Africans to join them so that, together with a strong white opposition, they can carry on the fight for a better South Africa with greater strength. And now that whites have made their attitude clear, a heavy onus rests on the shoulders of the Indian and coloured communities, too, to join in the process, produce strong leadership and make their voices heard right inside government where a deaf ear can no longer be turned," the Durban morning paper's editorial says.

It appealed to what it called "enlightened" "no" voters, now that the majority of whites had opted for an end to exclusive white rule, to continue the fight. The MERCURY said it would be "tragic" if the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] invited further defections by urging Indian and coloured communities to stay out. It added that the "ultimate futility" would be for the PFP to reject participation in the intended tri-cameral parliament. "The brake on change has been finally and dramatically kicked off, and that knowledge in itself will encourage demands here and from overseas for this government to move more rapidly. Mr Botha has finally run out of excuses," the paper says.

The East London DAILY DISPATCH said in its leader that support for reform must be considered higher because many people voting "no" thought the constitutional plans did not go far enough. The dispatch said the large "yes" vote will be generally welcomed overseas "as the proverbial step in the right direction with the qualification that there is still a long way to go, and that inevitably blacks must be given political rights." A "no" majority would have been construed as a right wing vote and not as an attempt to secure greater liberalisation, the editorial said. It said the PFP should consider the national party's referendum victory only a temporary setback. The PFP should intensify its efforts within the parliamentary system for political change that will give rights to all South Africans." The paper concludes its editorial by saying that the majority of white voters recognise the need for evolutionary change and for more equitable rights for other races.

The Johannesburg morning paper, THE CITIZEN, said English-speaking voters had broken their allegiances and the paper predicted a "major realignment of political forces." It said the future of the PFP leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, was in doubt because he had failed in the referendum campaign to find a convincing argument that would bring dissenting progressives into the fold. THE CITIZEN said an additional embarrassment for the PFP leader in rejecting the new dispensation was that he found himself in the same camp as the conservatives and the HNP. "We are sorry for Dr Slabbert, who fought a sincere and intellectually honest campaign, but he paid the penalty of not being an estute enough political leader," says the editorial.

The leader article went on to say that the National Party was threatened in the Transvaal platteland area. "And though its overwhelming success in the referendum shows its overall strength, the split in Afrikanerdom has been confirmed, though it is not as extensive as had been thought" THE CITIZEN suggests that the loss of Afrikaans voters by the NP was made up by English-speakers who voted "yes" and that "English-speakers and Afrikaners are now together in a centrist NP."

The paper says the door to power-sharing has been opened to coloureds and Indians and that they should not reject the opportunity to participate in decision-making. It said it hoped blacks would accept that they would, in time, be accommodated politically "and that nothing will be gained by heeding calls for strikes or violence."

The CAPE TIMES said it was clear that white voters, and particularly a substantial number of English-speakers decided to give the prime minister the benefit of the doubt in a constitution the paper judged to be "fatally flawed. Now Mr Botha has the chance to show whether these supporters were right or wrong to invest such confidence in him. He has routed the right, so he cannot argue that it is necessary constantly to look over his shoulder at the Treurnicht forces." Mr Botha faced daunting if not impossible hurdles in offering the coloured and Indian communities "small brother" status in government, but the critical issue remained black rights, the editorial said. "And it will not go away. Without a satisfactory arrangement on that front, the country faces disaster." Mr Botha would be under growing pressure to deal with the all-important question of black rights.

The editorial called the prime ministers strengthening of his grip on white politics a "remarkable feat." "Now he faces the hard part. He has to live up to the slogan adapt or die or face angry disillusionment among his backers and fade from the scene in an atmosphere of constitutional confusion and drift."

It was too early to evaluate the worth of today's referendum result, and it could possibly be years before the country would know what turning point South Africa had made, the Johannesburg Afrikaans daily, BEELD, said in its editorial. The paper said it was a miracle (wonderwerk) that white South Africans of diverging backgrounds had supported the need for people of colour

to participate in government. BEELD added that one thing was clear: There would have to be similar cooperation in this issue and others in the future. The massive "yes" vote was not an instant solution to the country's political dilemma, it was nothing more than the first step, the paper said.

When the parties to the new constitution gathered at conference tables it was certain that one item on the agenda would immediately be raised--the accommodation of millions of urban blacks in the political process. This was the greatest challenge, BEELD said. The editorial invited voters who voted "no" for "good reasons" to join the movement to reform. The referendum was a personal triumph for the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, BEELD said. The massive "yes" would make it possible for coloured and Indian leaders to go into the new dispensation with greater boldness and cooperation.

CSO: 3400/205

INFLATION LEAVES WHITES NO BETTER OFF AFTER FIVE YEARS

Impoverishment Caused by Inflation

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 28 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "Impoverishment Through Inflation"]

[Text] In spite of pay increases, South Africans are no better off than they were 5 years ago. Because salaries and wages have not kept step with inflation, the purchasing power of wages has really declined.

In a recent survey of 847 companies with 1.1 million workers, it was found that the increase in wages was 12.4 percent as against an increase in the consumer index of 12.8 percent.

The survey shows that the rise in wages did not keep up with inflation and that in real terms, consumers are worse off now than they were 5 years ago because wages were eroded by inflation.

Wage hikes for whites dropped to 12.3 percent this year compared to last year's increase of 14.6 percent. This was the first time since 1978 that the wage hikes were lower than the inflation rate.

Blacks were the only group whose wage increases were higher than the inflation rate: 13.6 percent. Wages for Indians went up 12.1 percent.

Aside from the fact that South Africans dropped back to the level of 5 years ago, there was further disturbing news in that the prospects for wage increases next year do not seem rosy. The survey found that approximately 65 percent of the companies hold out the prospect of wage increases of between 7.5 and 12.5 percent.

DIE AFRIKANER Comments

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 28 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Self-Examination Necessary"]

[Text] The announcement that the government is planning to organize consultations with businessmen was undoubtedly received by the broad public with more cynicism and skepticism than optimism.

The country-wide inflation campaign launched by the government a few years ago is still too fresh in people's memory. At that time, the government boasted of its determination to beat inflation and conducted an expensive campaign with taxpayers' money.

As it was predicted at the time, the campaign was a sorry failure and afterwards inflation increased rapidly. The reason for this was simple: the government sought to blame everyone except itself.

Meanwhile, the economic crisis the country finds itself in has deepened and attention was recently drawn to the 22 percent increase in the money supply for the year ending on 30 June -- the only important reason for the high rate of inflation.

It would benefit the government to engage in deep self-examination with regard to its economic policy, and to separate it from political and ideological considerations -- such as the equalization of wages --, which are the basic cause of its economic and financial mismanagement.

8463

CSO: 3401/10

GOVERNMENT TO FOCUS ON URBAN BLACK SITUATION

MB081026 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "The Next Constitutional Hurdle"]

[Text] Commentators have been referring to the strong shift in the focus of political affairs that will be taking place in the next few months. An essential step in creating a constitutional framework to accommodate South Africa's diverse communities has been taken, and while important matters relating to it will continue to feature prominently, the next big challenge--that of the urban blacks--will inevitably begin moving to the center of the stage. That has already been presaged by the convening yesterday of the cabinet committee that was created in February to investigate the situation of blacks outside the national states.

The pressing political tasks center on implementation of the new constitutional system for the whites, coloreds, and Asians. Talks are being held with colored and Asian leaders consulting their committees' views on the constitution. Numerous legislative and administrative arrangements have to be made. Obviously, much remains to be done in a very short time for the new parliament to hold its first session in the second half of next year.

But the other challenge is no less urgent. It has been accepted all along that, after this, the big political hurdle that will have to be tackled is completion of the constitutional framework in respect of the black peoples. The prime minister referred to it in his news conference after the referendum when he also said that there were no restrictions placed on the opportunities for advancement. That indicates the scope of the cabinet committee's enquiries. Undoubtedly, its main concern will be the place of the urban black people in the larger constitutional framework. More than a quarter of the members of the black national and independent states live and work in the republic's main metropolitan areas. Their presence there is a permanent. Economic needs dictate it, and by the same token their numbers will grow in years to come.

The challenge is to accommodate both facets of the urban black dilemma--their cultural and other ties with their respective nations, and the demands that stem from their economic and geographic situation. The first--giving political expression to the homeland affiliation--has been dealt with. Part of the response to the second is contained in the elections in the coming month for black city and town councillors with similar powers to those of their white counterparts.

Still outstanding is a constitutional channel for dealing on a higher level with wider issues that affect the lives of urban blacks. It is a significant gap in the constitutional framework that is under construction for the region. The task of filling it falls to the high-powered cabinet committee under Mr Chris Heunis. Its composition and powers assure expeditious progress in finding practical answers.

CSO: 3400/226

BRIEFS

BUTHELEZI URGED TO RESIGN--Staff at the University of Zululand have called for Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi to resign his post as chancellor of the university. From Durban, Carmen Ricard: [Ricard] Staff held a lengthy meeting yesterday, the first ever to which every staff member on campus had been invited. They called on the university council to investigate the alleged participation of a member of staff in the attack on students, and to take disciplinary action against him, if necessary. Their final resolution called on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to resign as chancellor because his role as president of Inkatha had become incompatible with the tenets of academic freedom, and if he will not resign, they want the council to remove him. The resolution was voted on in a secret ballot, with 11 abstentions, 24 against, and 120 in favour. [Text] [MB040800 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0711 GMT 4 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/205

U.S. EVANGELIST SCORED FOR ANTI-WCC STAND ON APARTHEID

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 26 Sep 83 p 4

[Untitled editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] THE American evangelist, Jimmy Swaggart, says that he disagrees with the work of the World Council of Churches (WCC) which condemns apartheid and racial discrimination

"I do not favour or recognise the conference because I feel they are not doing the work of God. Like them, I do not believe in social or racial discrimination which lowers the dignity of a person under the eyes of the Lord.

"However, I still feel they are not doing the work of God," Swaggart told this newspaper in an interview.

The WCC has gone on record to fight for the oppressed everywhere in the world. The council unlike many other churches in the name of God, has contributed materially and financially to those who are suffering, persecuted, oppressed and even killed by the juntas, regimes and even the so-called civilised governments.

It is the World Council of Churches which has spoken openly against the injustices meted on the children of God. It is the WCC which has never hidden its stand when it comes to be a saviour of the many oppressed and persecuted children of God.

While other churches in the name of God wag their tails before the oppressors and fearing them like hell, the World Council of Churches has mobilised the international community to deplore and condemn the attitude of the oppressor. Moreover, in the eyes of God all people regardless of their pigmentation, colour, belief, creed and religion are equal.

And yet, Brother Jimmy Swaggart, who should have known better being a deep religious man coming from the Deep South, what oppression means in the eyes of God.

We have seen the work of the WCC. We understand why the WCC has taken that course. It is always people who sit on fire that understand how hot it is.

Now Brother Swaggart, tell us what you have done and doing for the poor, hungry and oppressed children of God not only in Africa but the world over.

Swaziland is a free society. Swaziland is a country of Christians that is why your programmes are televised every Sunday which could not be the case in other countries.

Swaziland believes in the freedom of worship. But, Brother Swaggart, in other countries there are hundreds and hundreds of people who would like to listen and hear you preach the Word of God, but due to no fault of theirs, they cannot do so. What is your ministry then doing?

In the name of the Almighty Father God, would you really keep silent and let the children of God be treated like a sacrificial lamb on the altar? What do you stand, Brother Swaggart?

CSO: 3400/184

PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTED IN APPEAL FOR SPENDING CUT

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial in the column "Comment": "Financial Discipline"]

[Excerpt] And on Tuesday, the Prime Minister, Prince Bhhekimpi, did not mince his words when he told Parliament that because of lack of funds, the entire government departments and ministries were affected.

"There is no more money in government coffers. The whole government has been affected and we are running at a loss," the Prime Minister said.

Prince Bhhekimpi's warning should now be taken seriously if we are to avoid bankruptcy. First and foremost, austerity measures should be taken immediately to avoid overspending and wastage of public funds.

What is vital and needed is financial discipline on the part of all government officials as well as the nation. We should seriously cut down on overspending. If we have to face the reality, we should now tighten our belts. The honeymoon is over. Let us face it, and there are no two ways about it.

We also strongly deplore the "I-don't-care" attitude by those in government departments, ministries and other wings of the government when it comes to handling public funds or property. This type of attitude will just worsen the situation.

We have to be very careful with whatever we do. It will be frightening to see Swaziland ending up like Uganda during the Amin regime.

Let everyone now play his or her part to save the country from collapsing. Once again, we should bear in mind that financial discipline is a requisite to make Swaziland prosper.

CSO: 3400/184

DROUGHT'S ADVERSE EFFECT ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 27 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] **MANY** developing countries in Africa, including Swaziland are still in the throes of the economic recession, despite recent signs of an improvement in the economic crisis, the Head of Research at the Central Bank, Mr Martin Dlamini, said yesterday.

Mr Dlamini said that in the case of Southern Africa particularly due to the drought, the countries were still far from economic recovery.

Mr Dlamini said he had recently met with economists from the South African Reserve Bank who predicted their economy would be out of the recessionary period by early next year, and were optimistic of a growth rate of between 3 and 3 1/2 percent next year.

"I am afraid that this is not the case with us. We doubt that it will be possible for Swaziland, and for that case, for most of Southern Africa to pull out of the recession by next year," he said.

Mr Dlamini said the current drought in the

region was draining the countries. Most of the developing countries are still dependant on basic agricultural raw materials for their growth, which is hampered by the drought, he said.

Mr Dlamini said the outlook of the main foreign cash earner for Swaziland, sugar which though this year was not affected by the drought, looked bleak if the shortage of rains and the low levels of rivers used to irrigate the sugar crop did not improve.

"Sugar was not affected that much by the drought in 1983. However, as a result of reductions in the levels of our rivers, certain areas, especially in the Mhlume area will be affected.

But Mr Dlamini said the volume of sugar exports are expected to be up by between 4 and 5 percent during 1983, from the 1982 levels.

Commenting on the outlook of sugar prices, Mr Dlamini said the price which has improved from previous trends, has not been all that favourable according to figures from the six

months period ending in June this year.

The price of sugar improved to attain an average price level of £126 per tonne during the period.

Mr Dlamini said the water shortage had also had an adverse effect on the country's power needs.

According to figures from the first quarter of the year, the rate of consumption of electricity went up tremendously due to an increase in electricity users in the country.

The increased consumption coupled with the lack of water had led to more dependence on imported power from South Africa. During

the first quarter of the year, Mr Dlamini said, imported power had accounted for 8.4 percent of electricity between June 1982 and June 1983.

However, despite the gloomy economic picture the increase in the rate of inflation had declined. He attributed the decline to concerted efforts made by the South African authorities to reduce inflation.

Efforts to reduce inflation in South Africa also affect Swaziland because the Swaziland inflation is mostly imported from South Africa. During the first quarter of the year, inflation stood at 13 percent. But Mr Dlamini said, though current figures for the inflation rate were still not available, it was expected to have declined by at least one percent to between 12 and 11 percent.

Inflation was expected to go down, Mr Dlamini said, because of the decrease in the price of fuel, which is expected to have a direct impact on domestic prices.

With the decrease in the price of fuel, many products in the country are expected to reduce their prices. But, Mr Dlamini said, there were still no figures available to determine if this had happened yet.

But signals of the economy from another leading indicator, motor car sales, has so far been disappointing. Comparing the figures between June 1982 and June 1983, the rate of new motor car purchases

decreased by 30 percent in passenger and commercial vehicles. There were only 24 tractors purchased during the period.

Mr Dlamini further placed most of the blame

on the slow recovery in the developing countries —on protectionist measures—and the use of quotas in the industrial world to keep ducts which they considered not essential.

The Central Bank research chief, however, said the balance of payments position for the country still looked healthy.

Mr Dlamini said though it is not possible

to give a long term forecast of the economy, if the drought situation continued, "We will experience a much more adverse economic position than at present."

CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA SAYS DROUGHT CONDITIONS DO NOT AFFECT RELATIONS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 83 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH African is determined to maintain and improve its relations with Swaziland. This assurance came from a senior official of the South African Department of Environmental Affairs.

The public relations officer of the department, Mr Anton Steyn, told The Times yesterday: "We have no quarrel with Swaziland. Indeed, we regard Swaziland as our friend. Unlike Lesotho and Mozambique, Swaziland is not ruled from foreign capitals. We believe that everything should be done to improve the good relations between our countries."

Mr Steyn was commenting on the use of the common rivers between the countries. He told The Times from his Pretoria office that South Africa had and would continue to cooperate with Swaziland on the use of the Mkhondvo, Mkomati and Komati rivers.

He explained that it was the policy of the South African Government to cooperate with neighbouring countries in all matters of mutual interest. Mr Steyn said there was a joint Swaziland-South African Permanent Water Commission to look after matters relating to the use of these three rivers.

"We are keeping in touch with your Ministry of

Works, Power and Communications on the use of the common rivers", Mr Steyn said. "We are fully aware of our international responsibilities to Swaziland on this matter".

But Mr Steyn maintained there was little his department could do to help Swaziland because the rivers were practically dry.

Earlier, the department's Deputy Chief Engineer, Mr Peter van Niekerk, said the situation on the catchment area of the Amogasi (Mkhondvo) River was serious.

He said the South African Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, had a week ago proclaimed the Mkhondvo a drought crisis region. This had imposed severe restrictions on people in Piet Retief drawing water for irrigation purposes. The same was true of the Mgenya and Komati rivers in the north, Mr van Niekerk said.

He said Piet Retief residents were now using trucks and other types of transport to get their water supplies from sources other than the Mkhondvo River. He confirmed that the construction of the Heyshope Dam on the Mkhondvo in South Africa was under way, but said this had nothing to do with the

dry riverbed downstream. He said the dam should start pumping water in 1985.

The Senior Water Resources Engineer in the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications, Mr Tom Brook, said the South Africans were not responsible for the Mkhondvo River being dry on the Swaziland side of the border.

Mr Brook said the dry condition of the river was due to the current drought. "There is nothing unusual about this", Mr Brook said.

Some of the major local sugar cane producers in the Big Bend and surrounding areas were not immediately available for comment.

The General Manager of Swaziland Irrigation Scheme (Inyanga Yama) Mr Dave Clark, said developments on the Komati catchment area in South Africa would not affect his situation. The South Africans have also declared the Komati catchment area a drought crisis region, together with the Mkhondvo.

"We have been rationing water to the consumer since April last year", he said. "We have implemented severe rationing since January this year. We have been restricting gardening water for the past six months. We are already in serious difficulties."

SWAZILAND

PRINCESS DZANDZA IN COURT ON SEDITION CHARGE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text] A member of the Royal Family, Princess Dzandza, yesterday appeared in court for a remand hearing on a sedition charge.

The crown alleges that Princess Dzandza reproduced and distributed subversive pamphlets.

It is alleged that the Princess, who is employed by the Central Bank, was found with hostile leaflets last month.

The pamphlets are alleged to make references to the Queen Regent Ntombi and the Authorised Person Prince Sozisa.

It is also alleged that they made insinuation in connection with the circumstances surrounding the death of the king.

The Princess was not asked to plead and was released on E150 bail.

She had appeared with two other women who have been charged with the same offence.

The two, Dudu Dlamini and Joyce Hlophe, both employees of the Swazibank, were recently released on bail of E200 each.

The three will appear again before the Magistrate's Court in Mbabane on November 21.

The Princess brings to eight the total number of women who have so far been charged with this offence.

A few weeks ago, Prince Gabheni's wife, Inkhosikati LaMndzebele with three other women also appeared before the court.

They were not asked to plead and released on bail.

Earlier, the Senior Inspector of Science in schools, Mary Khanya, was also granted bail following a charge of sedition.

In regard to all the women, police told the court that they had finished their investigations and had submitted the dockets to the Director of Public Prosecution Chambers.

Cases of sedition and subversion are normally tried by the High Court.

CSO: 3400/230

BRIEFS

CHINESE 'GOODWILL MISSION'—A NUMBER of people from the Republic of China are currently in the country on a "Goodwill Mission". The group, which consists of twenty-one people is in the country on a youth cultural exchange programme. According to Mr Chi-Chou Lin of the Chinese Embassy in Mbabane, the group comprises of two professors and nineteen college and university students. He said that the group is scheduled to meet the Minister for Education, Canon Siphetswe Dlamini, this morning. "This evening they will present one of their performances at the university. This will begin at 7.30 p.m.", Mr Lin said. The students are well versed in Chinese music, singing and folk music, Mr Lin told The Times. A second performance is scheduled for the College of Technology at 3.00 p.m. tomorrow. The Chinese Mission said that the group will be in the country until Friday. [By Siphso Mahlalela] [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Sep 83 p 3]

SALES TAX BILL—THE controversial Sales Tax Bill has been passed through all stages in Parliament after a stormy debate in both houses. It has now to be signed by the Queen Regent before it becomes law and put into operation. The Bill caused a storm in the House of Assembly during its first reading and after heated exchanges, one MP, Prince Maquba, walked out and threatened to quit Parliament prematurely. He was later persuaded to return. It was the most controversial debate in the current parliament which completed its last session yesterday. Some MPs wanted the Bill deferred until a new parliament is elected next month, but the objectors were defeated in a vote. There was also a big division during the vote. The Bill, when it becomes law, will be selective. Essential food stuffs and other basic commodities will not be included in the sales tax categories. All luxury goods such as hotel meals, bar services and other luxury items will be taxed. [By Siphso Mahlalela] [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Sep 83 p 16]

HOMES TO BE DESTROYED—More than 500 slum families at Nkwalini and Mahwalala shanty townships in Mbabane will be removed from their homes when government starts its resettlement programme in the two areas soon. The families built their "illegal homes" after Government had allegedly carried out a survey for the proposed resettlement programme. This was confirmed yesterday by the chairman of both the townships, Mr. Francis Zwane. [By Donny Nxumalo] [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 3] MORE than 300 homes in a Manzini shanty town are to be torn down to make way for a development project. At least 1,000 people will be affected. Plans for the development of Ngwane Park here have already been drawn up by the council's engineering

department, Manzini's accounting town clerk, Mr David Nsibandze told The Times. "It's not our fault that these people built their houses here without any planning. I regret that some people may be left homeless, but there is nothing we can do about it," he added. [By Vusie Gamedze] [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Sep 83 p 1]

DROUGHT CLOSES CITRUS ESTATE--The drought has forced the Swaziland Citrus Board to close its citrus estate at Nsoko. "All the orange and grapefruit trees have died because of the drought," General Manager of the Citrus Board, Mr Bob Horspnanshof said. Mr Horspnanshof said they used to export 65,000 cartons a year from the estate. "As long as there is no water, we are not going to plant new trees," he said. Mr Horspnanshof said the closure would not affect the operation of the Citrus Board as the estate is being used for farming activities. "When we closed down the Nsoko citrus estate we did not retrench anyone. The people were transferred to the farming section." [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 83 p 3]

GOVERNMENT SUED FOR DEBTS--The Swaki Investment Corporation is suing Government for more than E240 997 for failing to pay for goods sold and delivered, during the years 1979 to 1982. Another company, Farm Chemicals is suing government for more than E7 000. The civil case will be heard at the High Court tomorrow. And a spokesman at the Attorney General's Office said, the debts came from a number of Government ministries and departments. "We have had consultations with the company and Government has managed to settle quite a number of outstanding invoices. Some of the amounts that the company is claiming have already been paid. The Government will also definitely pay the outstanding amounts," he said. Last month, Government was sued for more than E50 000 after allegedly failing to pay a firm of engineers. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 83 p 1]

SECRETARIES SWAP MINISTRY POSITIONS--Two deputy principal secretaries have swapped positions in their ministries. Mr Chris Mkhonta, formerly deputy principal secretary for Works, Power and Communications, has taken over as deputy principal secretary for Agriculture and Cooperatives. He takes over from Gilbert Panukwente Dlamini, who is now with the Ministry of Works. THE OBSERVER could not establish official confirmation yesterday. But when Mr Dlamini was asked for comment from his Ministry of Works office, he referred enquiries to the director of Personnel Management and head of the Civil Service, Mr Shadrack Sibanyoni. Mr. Dlamini said: "I am not ready to comment on that one. I am sorry." Neither Mr Mkhonta nor Mr Sibanyoni could be contacted for comment last night. However, the post of principal secretary for agriculture, following the sacking of Mr Arthur Khoza, who held it until he was detained, is still vacant. [Text] [MB080906 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 8 Nov 83 p 5]

GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT ENOUGH REFINED FUEL TO SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] THE Government intends to import sufficient refined fuel products before the end of this year to solve the on and off fuel problem in the country, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister told newsmen in his office that the intention was to bring to an end the "hand to mouth" fuel supply which had lately been afflicting economic undertakings in the country.

Ndugu Kassum, however, cautioned the public that the difficult economic situation had not changed, saying, "we will have to continue using fuel as sparingly as possible."

Apart from stabilising fuel situation in the country, the new move was also aimed at stemming off any possible fuel shortage when the Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER) closed next month for a five-week routine maintenance, he said.

Commenting on the present fuel supply situation, the Minister said a tanker Ardmore, yesterday offloaded 4,378 tonnes of Jet A fuel and 25,871 tonnes of diesel.

He said distribution of these products was going to take some time to reach all points in the country due to a variety of reasons including transport constraints, but the situation would stabilise as days went by.

The Minister said the Government had placed another order of 10,000 tonnes of Jet A fuel and 14,000 tonnes of diesel which was expected to arrive in the country early next month.

Ndugu Kassum said they expected the arrival, late next month, of 9,000 tons of super, 15,000 tonnes of regular and 70,000 tonnes of diesel. Another shipment, he said, was expected in December.

The Minister who could not give figures for the December shipment, said all the fuel was coming from the Gulf states. He said it was his hope that the fuel would arrive in time.

Meanwhile, the Assistant Regional Planning Officer for Ruvuma, Ndugu Saleh Twaha, said in a telephone interview from Songea yesterday that acute shortage of diesel and petrol was affecting collection of food and cash crops in the region.

Petrol shortages, Ndugu Twaha said, was making it difficult for the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) to distribute funds for the purchase of coffee in the villages.

He said the fuel situation became critical early this week, following a marked decline in fuel supplies from Dar es Salaam.

In Arusha the Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Charles Kileo, was on Wednesday reported by Shihata as saying the region needed at least 200,000 litres of diesel and petrol.

Ndugu Kileo said the fuel was urgently required for harvesting wheat and coffee. He said unless delivery was effected in two weeks' time, the two crops, which were still lying in the farms, could be destroyed.

The Regional Commissioner explained that agriculture in the region, unlike other places in the country, was mechanised, depending heavily on the availability of fuel for running combine harvestors for wheat and coffee drying and curing factories in big coffee estates.

CSO: 3400/183

NATIONALIZED COFFEE FARMS TO BE RUN ON COOPERATIVE BASIS BY PEOPLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Hamidu Bisanga]

[Text]

THE Government has decided to hand over the 52 nationalised coffee farms in Kilimanjaro Region to the people to be run on co-operative basis.

The Government has also decided to grant land title deeds to co-operative societies and villages which have been running the farms so that they could be run efficiently.

All compensation and debts inherited during nationalisation of the farms have also been written off.

The decision was announced yesterday by the CCM Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi

Kawawa, at Kibosho in Moshi Rural District, when officially launching a two-week regional campaign to raise the output of coffee in the Region.

Announcing the decision on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Kawawa said since the farms were nationalised in 1973, they had been run under great difficulties which included inherited debts and failure by the respective villages to acquire loans from banks for lack of title deeds.

"These problems have led to a decline in coffee production in the farms year after year with

other farms turned into forests because of lack of proper care as the villages failed to get loans to run them smoothly," Ndugu Kawawa said.

The Party leader, who is also Minister Without Portfolio, told over 2,000 cheering Kibosho residents that because of the declining production of coffee in the farms, the government formed a special commission to look into the problems of nationalised farms. The commission had already submitted its report.

After scrutinising the report, the government made three major decisions. These were:

- To write off all compensation and other inherited debts at the time of nationalisation.

- To grant title deeds to the respective villages to enable them acquire loans for the development of the farms.

- The farms must be run by villages which took them over on cooperative basis at the very beginning.

Ndugu Kawawa told the gathering that following the drop in production in the farms, some people had suggested that the farms be allocated to individuals.

"But we rejected this advice which contradicts our policy of Socialism and self-reliance. We decided that the farms must be run by the respective villages on co-operative basis," the Party Chief explained.

On complaints that co-operative ventures were being taxed the same rate as those run individually, Ndugu Kawawa said the farms would be taxed in accordance with the Co-operative Societies Act.

MINISTER NOTES REASONS FOR HIGH CANNED BEEF PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text]

HIGH cattle prices in the country, transportation costs as well as low capacity utilization of the Tanganyika Packers Limited (TPL) plant at Kawe in Dar es Salaam, have been cited as the major reasons for high prices canned beef.

According to the Minister for Livestock Development, Herman Kirigini, failure to meet veterinary requirements has led to TPL's products being excluded from the European market.

In an exclusive interview with this paper to be published shortly, the Minister says TPL can only sell in low price markets where also it faces stiff competition from big producers like Australia, Argentina and Brazil is high.

As a short term measure, he said, TPL has had to diversify and go into fruit and juice canning to utilize its available labour and machines.

Ndugu Kirigini said construction of new plants at Mbeya and Shinyanga which have been designed to slaughter livestock and transport surplus carcasses to Kawe would complement TPL's activities thus reducing costs of production for the processing of meat.

On meat shortage and its attendant high prices in the country, the Minister said some traders are unscrupulous in various ways

and also because production has not increased sufficiently to match the effects of increase in population and incomes.

He said inadequate marketing infrastructure, costly transportation, and instability in the trade sector have all contributed to the situation.

The Minister adds that improved services to livestock keepers, streamlining of livestock trading licences as well as rehabilitating and strengthening of livestock marketing infrastructure were some of the measures the government was taking to solve the problems.

Further, the Minister said that his ministry was encouraging livestock owners to sell their animals and was taking measures to increase quantity and quality of animals so as to increase off-take. In this he adds, provision of sufficient feeds was important and the ministry was stressing proper land grazing capacity.

On small scale dairy farming, the Ministry said this was a deliberate measure aimed at improving nutritional levels of people in rural areas of the country.

He argued that it is relatively easier to increase the availability of animal protein to rural people through increased milk production than meat in that a family could afford to have milk daily.

PLANNING OFFICER DISCUSSES, NOTES AGENCIES' CROP PURCHASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE National Milling Corporation (NMC) had until October 10 this year bought 10,698.4 tonnes of food crops worth 29,068,270/- from Ruvuma region, the Assistant Regional Planning Officer, Ndugu Saleh Twaha, has told the *Daily News*.

In a telephone interview from Songea, Ndugu Twaha said until October 10, the Corporation had bought 8,547.8 tonnes of maize; 158.5 tonnes of rice; 1935.7 tonnes of cassava and 56.4

tonnes of beans.

He said out of 8,547.8 tonnes of maize, 7959.8 tonnes had already been stored in godowns while the rest were still lying in the villages. He said 3,830 tonnes of maize had so far been transported out of the region to major maize storing centres in Iringa, Arusha and Dar es Salaam.

Commenting on other crops, he said until early this month, 3,425.7 tonnes of coffee had been bought by the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) in the region.

Ndugu Twaha said 1,922 tonnes of processed coffee had so far been transported outside the region while 1636.6 tonnes were still lying in the villages.

He said the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT) had so far bought 1058 tonnes out of which 375.9 tonnes had already been sent outside the region.

He said the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX) had so far bought 22.8 tonnes of sim-

sim, 39.9 tonnes of ground-nuts and 200.6 tonnes of sunflower.

Ndugu Twaha, however, said collection of food and cash crops from the villages would soon face problems following a decision by public transporters' to withdraw their trucks.

He said the Tanzania Zambia Road Services (TZRS) has already expressed its intention of withdrawing its trucks which have been collecting food and cash crops from the villages in the region.

Ndugu Twaha further said that the NMC whose trucks were involved in collecting food crops in the region had also ordered all its trucks to be sent to Rukwa Region for a similar exercise.

The Mbeya Regional Planning Officer, Ndugu A. Lugome, told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Mbeya on Saturday that the NMC had until last week bought 21,228 tonnes of food crops from the region.

Ndugu Lugome could not indicate the value of the crops, but said they included maize, rice and beans.

The Tobacco Authority of Tanzania, he said, had bought 2,004,225 kilogrammes of tobacco. The Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) had bought 2,496,336 kilogrammes of cotton while GAPEX had bought 678,236 kilogrammes of cardamom, simsim, sunflower and cocoa.

The Regional Planning Officer was not in a position to give coffee purchases.

NATION URGED TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO GAIN ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIANS have been urged to mobilise all available resources to enable the nation attain genuine economic independence.

The CCM Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, said in Zanzibar yesterday that failure to mobilise the resources towards achieving economic independence would ultimately lead to the loss of political independence.

Opening a five-day Party seminar for top officials of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government at Kisiwani, Ndugu Jumbe called for efforts similar to those displayed by Tanzanians when struggling under TANU and ASP against colonialism.

He said through unity, which was used to build a strong force against colonial oppressors, the TANU and ASP succeeded to achieve political independence of Tanzania.

"Such unity could be of great assistance to decolonise ourselves from economic dependence, especially now when the world is faced with great economic constraints," he stressed.

He, however, cautioned that while utilising collective resources to transform the

economy, great care should be exercised so that the final outcome should be total economic independence.

He said the economic gains should be equally shared among Tanzanians and should in no way be enjoyed by a few individuals.

The Vice-Chairman called on the Government to lay concrete preparations for utilising resources to the maximum.

Ndugu Jumbe, who attributed the present adverse national economic situation to varying external and internal factors, expressed optimism that the situation could be normalised if the masses made concerted effort to work.

The Vice-Chairman stressed that national policies adopted for the people's development should be adhered to in every sector of the economy.

He observed that experience had shown that some of the policies were not strictly implemented. "This trend should stop immediately," he warned.

He also warned leaders against self-deception that they were experts in leadership.

NMC SENDS TRUCKS TO RUVUMA REGION TO EXPAND FOOD CROP COLLECTION FLEET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE National Milling Corporation (NMC) has sent back to Ruvuma Region eleven trucks to beef up the fleet collecting food crops held up in villages, it was learnt yesterday.

The Ruvuma Regional Commissioners, Ndugu Lawrence Gama, said in a telephone interview from Songea yesterday that the region had found itself in critical shortage of trucks after the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) withdrew their trucks which were assisting in crop collection.

He said NMC had withdrawn the trucks and sent them to Kikwa Region which was also facing a shortage of trucks, but after hearing the case of Ruvuma, the Corporation ordered the trucks back.

Arrival of the trucks will bring to 21 the number of NMC trucks in Ruvuma Region.

Ndugu Gama said ZTRS had compounded the problem when they decided to withdraw their trucks from the region.

He said ZTRS, after completing their initial work of

collecting coffee, had refused to leave behind their trucks to help in hauling food crops from villages.

A spokesman for the ZTRS in Dar es Salaam told the *Daily News* yesterday that they had decided to withdraw their trucks from Ruvuma because they did not see the point of stationing them there after they had completed ferrying coffee — their original assignment.

However, he said, they were prepared to release their trucks to any region for hauling crops provided they were given fair freight rates.

Acute shortage of tyres and tubes is hampering smooth collection of food and cash crops from villages in Ruvuma Region, Ndugu Gama said.

Ndugu Gama said local transporters in the region had enough trucks for hauling the crops but most of them had no tyre and tubes.

Ndugu Gama said NMC had so far bought 11,000 tonnes of food crops, of which 9,000 tonnes had already been hauled from the villages.

He said 2,000 tonnes of maize were still lying in the villages, adding that food crop purchases, including that of maize, was still going. He could not give figures for other food crops.

On preparations for the forthcoming farming season, he said they were presently anxiously awaiting the arrival of fertilizers. He said the flow of fertilizers to the region was not encouraging and called on authorities in Dar es Salaam to expedite matters.

Ndugu Gama said the implementation of the Human Resources Deployment Act in the region would revolve around the region's *Mtoto Declaration* which call on every peasant in the region to have not less than one hectare of tobacco, two hectares of maize, one hectare of cassava and a half hectare of other crops.

SEMINAR ON SWAHILI TERMINOLOGIES' STANDARDIZATION REVIEWED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] UNLIKE previous Kiswahili international meetings which have taken place in this country, dubbed "The Land of Kiswahili" the latest one held from September 26 to October 1, 1983, coincided with a lively debate on the language currently raging in the local press.

Had the time not been so short, delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania, Comoro and representatives of such radio stations like All India Radio, British Broadcasting Corporation and Radio Deutsche Welle might have realized that the current national debate, much as it is interesting and lively, lacked essentially a sense of direction and one is at loss to what, in essence, was at issue.

There are those who are attributing the fall of the standard of education in the country to giving Kiswahili prominence as a medium of communication in primary schools. Yet idealists who are fond of looking at things in isolation have found solace in this camp.

Another school of thought in this debate is whether Kiswahili was ripe enough to be used as a medium of communication in specialised fields, and herefore ought to be used in post-primary school education.

Greater confusion in this debate prevails in that group that likens the controversy to the question of prominence between English and Kiswahili. Which of the language is more important than another, and which one deserves promotion?

Fortunately, participants in the six-day seminar--jointly sponsored by the University of Dar es Salaam Institute of Kiswahili Research, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)--dealt with some aspects of the on-going debate. The outcome of their deliberations may contribute significantly to the development of Kiswahili in the long run.

Although they did not dwell much on the importance of Kiswahili to the people of Africa as an issue, they significantly dwelt more on its development both as a tool of expression and unifying factor for the continent.

Dr. Kahombo Mateene, Director of the Kampala-based Inter-African Bureau of Languages, emphasized that since foreign languages like English, French and Portuguese only served the elite he saw these as irrelevant to the talks.

He said Kiswahili had prospects of becoming a continental language adding that this process was being delayed "because the ruling elite was not committed to promoting indigenous languages."

Seminar participants learned from him that with the OAU support, the Inter-African Bureau of Languages will call a meeting of African governments' representatives sometime next year, to deliberate on problems related to language policy. The theme of the meeting will be "Linguistic Decolonisation of Africa".

The academic issue of whether the language has a potential of being used in specialised fields (mainly science and technology), did not arise either.

A few experts who spoke on this issue reminded the meeting that at a given time in history, there were people who believed that only a language like Latin, and not English or French, was suitable for use in scholarly fields. But the latter developed with time, however, and are today widely used in specialised branches of knowledge.

The thrust of the argument here was that instead of wasting time discussing Kiswahili's apparent inadequacy as a means of communication in some branches of knowledge, the best thing would be to concentrate on developing it.

So: the development of Kiswahili became the theme of the seminar.

The seminar agreed that the established methods used to develop languages, in terms of vocabulary and terminologies, which include derivation, coinage and borrowing, should be used, as long as there is a systematic way of applying them.

When borrowing words, for example, the consensus was that preference be given to Kiswahili dialects first, Bantu languages next. Then followed by African non-Bantu languages. finally foreign languages. These as a last resort.

Consensus on this issue was preceded by a rather hot debate. The debate was sparked by Kenya's Ruo Kimani who observed that Tanzania's institutions working on Kiswahili development did not look beyond their country's boundaries when looking for indigenous terminologies to be incorporated into Kiswahili.

Abdilatif Abdala, a renown Kiswahili poet now working with the BBC observed that the above situation emanated from the fact that it was Tanzania which had institutions engaged in serious research on Kiswahili, adding that the tendency for these institutions to make use of their immediate environment was natural.

But in the end, it was agreed that there must be co-ordination in developing Kiswahili, especially in the eastern Africa region, to ensure that countries

involved get a chance to contribute to the language which is likely to be their common link in the near future.

To facilitate this co-ordination, it was agreed that institutions to oversee the development of the language be established by other governments in the region--just as Tanzania has done. When this was accomplished, coordination would be at institutional level.

The seminar agreed that whereas in the past there used to be an East African Kiswahili Standing Committee, a co-ordinating body should be formed to replace the committee which died before the collapse of the East African Community (ECA).

There was also an urgent need for cooperation on Kiswahili publications.

When a participant from Burundi observed that his countrymen interested in Kiswahili would benefit a lot if Kiswahili books from Tanzania were available in bookshops and book stalls at home, he soon learned that book trade, even among the sister states of the defunct East African Community was virtually non-existent.

Participants observed that although a healthy book trade might take time to come by owing to a number of political and economic reasons, moves should be taken to facilitate the exchange of Kiswahili-related research data, academic papers and periodicals.

And the Director of the University of Dar es Salaam Institute of Kiswahili Research, Ndugu Canute Temu, disclosed to seminar participants that an international meeting involving educators and policy makers would be held early next year to map out strategy to disseminate Kiswahili publications within the eastern Africa region.

While Kiswahili development institutions in countries which have none are being awaited, experts in these nations will continue to promote Kiswahili on the basis of more or less personal initiative as has been the case hitherto. Some of them admitted that discussions during the meeting have given them ideas which would help them in this task.

CSO: 3400/183

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRICE INCREASE--THE Government has increased the consumer price for sugar by 75 cents from 11/-per kilogramme effective yesterday. A brief statement issued by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture Professor Simon Mbilinyi, attributed the price rise to increased production and distribution costs. It is the second time the price of sugar has been raised this year. The old price was announced ten months ago. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 83 p 1]

JUWATA DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) Secretary General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, left Dar es Salaam yesterday for Sofia, Bulgaria, at the head of a two-man delegation on a friendly visit. According to a press statement released by JUWATA in Dar es Salaam, the delegation will also attend an international conference on "Trade Unions and Peace of the World", which will be held from October 25 to 27. During the visit, the delegation which include the JUWATA Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ndugu M. T. Kachima, will conduct bilateral talks with their hosts, the statement said. The visit follows an invitation from the Central Committee of the Bulgaria Trade Unions (CCBTU). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Oct 83 p 3]

USSR VEHICLE SHIPMENT--The passenger transport cooperative company, CO-CABS, of the city of Dar es Salaam will receive 60 Lada vehicles from the Soviet Union, which will arrive in the country in late December this year. The representative of the Soviet foreign trade company at the Soviet Embassy in the country, Victor Tubashov, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that these vehicles have been ordered under the agreement between the Lada Company and CO-CABS. The vice president of CO-CABS, Said Yahaya Myagwa, who was unable to state what these vehicles will cost, said yesterday that each vehicle will receive 20 percent of its spare parts from the Soviet Union. CO-CABS which was established during the 1960s to support the transport sector has been confronted during recent years by serious difficulties relating to a shortage of vehicles, because many of its vehicles lack spare parts. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Oct 83 p 3]

CSO: 3449/3

MILITARY REPORTEDLY IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN FOOD AID

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 pp 16-18

[Article by Richard Carver]

[Text] The Ugandan Government is appealing to international donors to help feed the tens of thousands of people who have been displaced from their homes by army operations in Luwero and Mpigi districts near Kampala. Yet it is the Ugandan army, acting under orders, which is detaining these people against their will in large camps. In some cases eyewitnesses have reported that camp inmates under armed guards have loaded lorries full of *matooke* and other staple foods for shipment into Kampala.

The World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP) has recently supplied a relatively small quantity of basic rations to feed these people and seems likely to come up with larger quantities in the near future. Strictly speaking the WFP can only supply food when the host government asks for it. In this case the WFP's local representative took the initiative before he was able to get official Ugandan approval. But he did get them to make a "retrospective request" once the consignment had arrived.

The WFP has so far supplied emergency aid to 10,000 people for six months. The ration consists of pulses, milk powder, cooking oil and rice or maize. The value is estimated at \$325,000. There is also a cash supplement of \$23,000 to cover transport costs.

It now seems probable that the Ugandan Government will file a further request for WFP aid. Both President Milton Obote and Vice-President Paulo Muwanga have recently expressed concern at the situation in the Luwero area. This could be a forerunner of a wider campaign for international relief.

A deal is also being mooted with the Red Cross to supply food for the soldiers guarding the camps. The army has no workable system of supplies and the soldiers live off the same food as the camp inmates — what-

ever can be foraged from the nearby countryside. No doubt as soon as the WFP food arrives in the camps the first to help themselves will be the guards. The Red Cross deal will be designed to avoid this but it inevitably raises the question of whether both agencies are being used to further the aims of the Ugandan military.

The problem is not just that UN or Red Cross food is going to feed the army, nor even that the army is expropriating food from the local people. The whole operation has been centrally planned to remove people from their farms and into camps.

Vice-President Muwanga claims that people are in the camps because they seek army protection from "bandits." Yet *Africa Now* has learned of many individual cases where people have been prevented from leaving. Inmates are only allowed out to forage for food or, under armed guard, to collect food or coffee to be shipped to Kampala. They must return to the camps at night or they risk being shot.

The camps have been set up haphazardly over the months since January when the army began a major offensive in the "Luwero triangle." The area is bordered by the roads from Kampala to Hoima in the west and from Kampala to Bombo and Masindi in the east. Luwero town itself is only some 50 km from the capital. The people in the triangle mainly supported anti-Obote parties in the 1980 general election and the National Resistance Army (NRA) led by Yoweri Museveni was operating there with some success.

The aim of the counter-insurgency operation was to depopulate the countryside in the Luwero area. The rationale for this was threefold. First, it would allow the army to "protect" the people from the "bandits" — in reality to cut the guerrillas off from their popular support.

Second, it would turn the area into a free-fire zone. It would be safely assumed that anyone at large in the area was a "bandit" and should be dealt with accordingly.

Thirdly, the population could be subject to much closer political supervision. Opponents of the government could be easily traced and dealt with.

Nobody knows how many people are now living in camps. The Uganda Red Cross estimates 45,000 but that is conservative. A rough tally from camp commanders is much higher, probably too high. Diplomatic sources guess that there are about 100,000.

The last census put the population of the area at more than 1/2m, which leaves some 400,000 unaccounted for. Some will have fled to Kampala, others into the bush in the path of the advancing army. No one has the slightest idea how many civilians have been killed. Certainly the army has felt safer mounting indiscriminate attacks on villages than directly engaging the guerrillas. There is talk of a "genocidal" war by the northern-dominated army against the Baganda people of the south. This is probably exaggerated.

But it is no secret that the Ugandan army is ill-disciplined and trigger-happy — Obote himself recently warned army commanders to keep their men under control. The government knew the bloody consequences of sending the army into the area.

Outside the camps the Luwero triangle is largely depopulated. Only those who are too old or infirm to move are still in their homes. The Kampala-Bombo road is open to civilian traffic for the first time in a long while and most other roads in the area are under army control. There may be pockets of guerrillas left in the area but not many.

The NRA moved out of the area early with their organisation intact. Army operations against them are continuing to the west of the Hoima road and to the north-east of Luwero. The NRA leadership is in an awkward position. It wants to make propaganda against the government over the army's treatment of the civilian population but at the same time it is reluctant to admit that it has been driven out of the area.

The Luwero triangle continues to be without any effective civilian administration. It is under the direct authority of the Ministry of Defence and the President's Office and civilian officials operate from the army camps. Basic services such as education, health and agricultural extension are non-existent.

Just as no one really knows the number of people involved, so too one can only guess at the number of camps. There are perhaps 20, though that number is constantly increasing as army operations extend and new ones are discovered or set up. The army itself has no central list or map of the

camps. Conditions in the camps vary widely: some were planned as camps, others are simply clusters of abandoned buildings which provided some shelter.

The two largest camps illustrate the contrast. Ndejje, near Bombo, was probably the first established and houses perhaps 8,000 people in tightly-packed huts. Water supply is irregular and in the early days several hundred children died in a measles epidemic.

Kapeka is the largest camp, 30km off the Bombo road. It used to be a coffee trading centre and the inmates are crammed into coffee sheds and other abandoned buildings with just a few new huts thrown up. Again the water supply is poor.

Most is known about conditions in Ndejje and Kapeka because they were visited in July by officials of the British, Australian and Canadian High Commissions. Other large camps include Masulita, Nakaseke, Semuto, Kirolo and Kisiso.

Although the type of shelter in the different camps varies considerably, each faces similar problems. Food is clearly the main one. Apart from small supplementary feeding programmes for children, administered by relief agencies, there has been no supply of food to either inmates or soldiers. People live on what they can scrounge from the immediate vicinity of the camp — when they are allowed out.

The region is agriculturally rich and all the farms were simply abandoned during the army offensive, so in the early days food was not too difficult to find. The ones most likely to suffer were old people who had no one to forage for them and children who have difficulty getting the necessary calories from a diet composed entirely of bulky staples like *matoke* (green bananas) or cereals.

But increasingly everyone is affected. Every day they have to go further from the camp to find food. In some cases they are going as far as 10 km, which must be about the limit if they are to get back before night-fall. Increasingly they are having to pick small and under-ripe *matoke* as everything else has gone.

The problem is likely to continue, because now is the planting season and there is no sign that farmers will be allowed back to their *shambas* soon. In some cases people are being made to cultivate small plots near the camps to feed the soldiers.

The greatest irony of all is that sometimes people are being forced to load food onto unmarked lorries to be shipped off to Kampala.

The treatment the inmates receive at the hands of their guards to some extent depends on the officer in charge. Even so, the Ugandan army is chronically indisciplined. It is underpaid, underfed, ill-clothed and no one even has a register of who is entitled to wear the uniform.

When atrocities are committed — and sometimes widely reported in the world's Press — these are usually attributed to "bandits." It is just as likely that they are committed by soldiers. Even attacks on army barracks, like an attack on Luwero in July, are often believed by local people to be the work of rival factions within the army.

Although the whole operation was centrally planned, there is no effective chain of command in the Luwero area today. There is, quite literally, anarchy. There is no army officer above the rank of captain. Often Langi or Acholi officers, however well-intentioned, cannot communicate with the local Baganda people nor even with some of their troops, except in English.

Africa Now has heard many accounts of killings, beatings and above all rape carried out by the soldiers against the local people. This includes the rape of young girls, no more than children, and of women who are forced to live with the soldiers in their barracks.

This sort of brutality is largely random and unorganised. But plain-clothes intelligence officials regularly visit the camps and weed out suspected political dissidents from among the younger inmates (though most young men have already fled since they are almost automatically regarded as "bandits"). These are either beaten or taken away to Kampala.

One extraordinary and sinister aspect of the operation has been the use of forced labour from the camps to evacuate the coffee crop from the region. Major-General David Oyite-Ojok, the army commander, also happens to be chairman of the coffee board. People in the camps were used in large numbers to load last year's coffee crop from the sheds and huts onto lorries for shipment to Kampala and export. This has been officially presented as a war on hoarding and black-marketeering.

When all the coffee had gone the lorries began to load up with food. The evacuation of coffee took place on such a large scale that it must have been organised from above. It is unclear whether the same applies to the plunder of food.

It seems only recently to have dawned on the government that keeping the population cooped up away from their *shambas* is going to have a disastrous effect on this year's coffee crop, which is on the trees now waiting to be picked. It is one thing to force people to load beans onto a lorry, but quite another to organise mass coffee-picking at gunpoint. The Buganda region accounts for some 70% of the coffee crop, which is the country's major foreign exchange earner.

The Luwero operation could also turn out to be disastrous for future years since

coffee-growing is a skilled business and the trees need constant attention. With months of neglect many will go to seed. It is probably this realisation as much as anything which has belatedly moved Obote's government to appeal for international sympathy and aid for the region.

For once, however, international donors are unhappy about Obote. When the British, Australian and Canadian diplomats visited Ndejje and Kapeka in July they were surrounded by guards from the elite Special Force (trained by the British security firm Falconstar). But they saw enough to convince them that conditions were bad.

For some months, there has been low key diplomatic pressure on Obote to clean up his act. At the end of August major aid donors, including the US, the EEC and Britain, issued a secret "ultimatum" to the Ugandan Government which sought to tie aid to its human rights performance.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund were not involved in this initiative, which is not surprising since they are not meant to take account of such "political" considerations. Uganda is their African showcase, following instructions from Washington to the letter. But a central part of the recovery programme is the rehabilitation of coffee. Is the government fulfilling its part of the agreement if it detains a large proportion of the coffee farmers and leaves the crop unpicked?

The donors' ultimatum will probably make the government hesitate but it will not be decisive. British policy, for instance, is to apply "all reasonable pressure" on the Ugandan Government to improve its human rights "while continuing to assist." It sees "no ready alternative" to Obote (though it does maintain discreet contacts with opposition groups such as the NRA).

Obote knows that he is indispensable, particularly given the international significance of the World Bank and IMF programmes. He must be calculating that an appeal for international aid for Luwero will be enough to appease the donors' consciences.

This puts organisations like the WFP and Red Cross in an impossible position. Malnutrition in the camps is already serious, a number of children have already died and a major disaster looms. If food aid is refused, the army will simply watch people starve. But the food aid which is being supplied goes to feed the troops — or at least allows them to continue with their brutal campaign in Buganda.

In this way reputable UN and international aid organisations have ended up as quartermasters to an undisciplined and rampaging army ●

AFP COMMENTS ON NEW-FOUND 'ABUNDANCE'

AB272000 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 27 Oct 83

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Kampala, 27 Oct (AFP)--President Milton Obote's Uganda is one of the International Monetary Fund's few model clients in the Third World, and the two have just renewed their "marriage of convenience" for the third year running. A new stand-by credit approved at the beginning of the month brings the total value of IMF credits granted to the east African state since 1981 to 373 million dollars. Mr Obote, who is also his country's finance minister, returned to power in December 1981.

Today one can find every kind of commodity in Kampala, from imported olives to hi-fi equipment--even if luxury goods are not within the financial means of the average Ugandan--and the shortages of three years ago are a thing of the past. Thanks to the IMF and an almost complete freeing of Uganda's external trade, one can for example buy a secondhand Japanese car, reconditioned before being imported, for 1,500 U.S. dollars--if one has the currency. The life of such a vehicle, however, is only about two years on Kampala's roads, which are riddled with ruts and potholes.

This new-found abundance is due to the introduction a little over a year ago of a double foreign exchange system: "Window one" where the dollar is changed at 180 shillings for essential goods, and "window two" where the exchange rate varies according to what is bid by prospective purchasers of dollars put on the market by the Bank of Uganda.

The central bank has been putting two million dollars a week on the market, which traders may buy to import whatever they like. This sum has just been raised to three million dollars, and the U.S. currency was at the time of writing quoted at 300 shillings. This system has considerably reduced the level of transactions at "window three"--the black market, which now gives a maximum rate of only 400 shillings.

Another positive lesson of the IMF has been the increase in buying prices for agricultural produce, which has boosted production in a country where 90 percent of the population is rural. Since April 1981, the price of coffee has increased more than tenfold, and Uganda, having fulfilled its international coffee production quota of 2.3 million bags this year had a surplus

of nearly 3 million bags. Coffee is responsible for 97 percent of Uganda's export earnings, and it is no coincidence that the head of the coffee marketing board is also chief of the Army, Major-General David Oyite Ojok. Under the Idi Amin regime, a large portion of Uganda's coffee was smuggled to neighbouring states. Today, it would apparently be more the reverse that is happening.

Economic experts believe Kenyan traders are taking advantage of the weekly dollar auctions to buy the currency and that some of the imported goods bought in Uganda pass illegally to Kenya, where import licenses are difficult to obtain. But such "leakage" via window two is relatively limited, in the view of bankers.

Cotton and tea prices have also gone up by a factor of 10 in the last two and a half years, while petrol (gasoline) has gone up 24 times. Oil imports, which had been seriously affecting Uganda's balance of payments, were thus cut by 40 percent in 1981 and 50 percent last year. Before, the Ugandan petrol price had been so low that a lot of it, either bought or refined in neighbouring Kenya, went back there as contraband.

In a speech this month expressing satisfaction at the economic turn-about, Mr Obote said: "Three years ago there were long lines of car attempting to get fuel, today there is no rationing. Three years ago our exports were fetching only 8 million dollars a month and fuel was taking half of that. Today we are getting 30 millions a month. Three years ago, shops were barricaded or empty. Today there is food everywhere in Uganda."

Indeed, unlike half of Africa, Uganda is self-sufficient in food, and last year exported 20,000 tons of maize.

Two years ago, the president launched an economic reconstruction program to haul the "Pearl of Africa" out of the ruins left by nearly 10 years of wasting under the Amin dictatorship. It has been no Marshall Plan, but Uganda has already received 60 percent of a total 738 millions promised from abroad, with priority going to the agricultural sector.

In the industrial sector, recovery has been hesitant, however, and most businesses are turning over at less than 30 percent capacity, although production of biscuits, soap, oil and even fishhooks—and above all beer and cigarettes—has resumed. Even if the price of a bottle of beer, at 350 shillings, represents about a quarter of the minimum salary, its production has gone from 1.4 million litres in 1981 to almost 4 million in 1982, and five different brands are available. Cigarette output has gone up by 300 percent.

"It is not easy to record success in the fulfillment of IMF conditions for two years running. We have done it," President Obote has said. It is a far cry from his first presidency, before his overthrow of Idi Amin, when he was trying to socialize the economy.

Today his change of policy is abrupt, and one diplomat commented: "He had to get international credit. By cooperating 100 percent with the IMF he got it, and if something goes wrong he can always blame the IMF."

But all is not sweetness and light: If prices to producers have often increased tenfold, salaries have not even doubled. A policeman earning 1,500 shillings a month has difficulty staying honest, when a simple roadblock can bring in revenue from "tolls."

Political problems also continue to jeopardize the economic recovery.

The leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Paul Semogerere, has commented: "If the politics is bad, as has been the case in Uganda, the security is going to be bad. And if the security is bad...then economic difficulties will continue."

President Obote himself recognizes this. Speaking on the 21st anniversary of independence recently, he said that a stable and safe environment was the key to economic recovery.

CSO: 3400/219

DEFENSE MINISTER: DISPLACED PERSONS NOT PRISONERS

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 p 18

[Text] The army is not holding people against their will in Luwero District, according to Hon. Peter Otai, the Minister of State for Defence. He told AFRICA NOW that people were displaced from their homes not by the army but by guerrillas.

"Displaced persons in Luwero District are now prisoners of war, nor have they been removed from their homes by security forces. They were moved from their homes by dissidents in 1981 and were kept as hostages. The successful operations by the army and the police resulted in giving freedom to these persons.

"The numbers involved vary from time to time. This is because the persons are free to go to their homes, where there is security, or to live with their friends or relatives."

Otai said that there were no camps for displaced persons, though he did refer to "sites" or "centres" where there were estimated to be 52,000 people, of whom 12,000 are aliens.

Asked whether enough food was available, Otai said: "The main staple foods have been adequate and government has now mobilised some shs40m for supplementary foodstuffs. Everything is being done to encourage the persons to return to their homes."

Asked whether the army had used people in the camps to transport coffee, Otai said: "Every person with a coffee /shamba/ [in italics] has been provided with gunny bags by the co-operative movement. They travel to their /shambas/ [in italics] from time to time and collect coffee and return to the centres where they live. The coffee is then collected by their respective co-operative societies in lorries belonging to the co-operative movement by the society officials and the peasants in the centres are paid cash by the officials of the co-operative society."

Replying to allegations of army brutality, Otai quoted an opposition Member of Parliament, Kisamba Mugerwa, who congratulated the authorities on their handling of the attack on Luwero by "bandits" in July.

Otai repeated the government's constant assertion that the National Resistance Army (NRA) does not control any territory. "The dissidents have claimed that they were fighting for democracy," he said, "yet they have resorted throughout this past two and a half years to killing innocent people in their homes, going to schools and research stations and shooting persons there at random, irrespective of political, religious or tribal affiliations.

"They have resorted to shooting ambulances and killing doctors, nurses and patients. They have resorted to going to areas where displaced persons have gathered like in Kikyusa and shooting them." The NRA has consistently maintained that the killings at Kikyusa in May were the work of government troops.

"They have resorted to killing UPC members and members of the Democratic Party who do not agree with the methods adopted by the dissidents," Otai said. "All these activities have been concentrated in a small area in Buganda, clearly proving the fact that the dissidents have no widespread support in the country."

CSO: 3400/228

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN--Uganda and Pakistan have signed a bilateral trade agreement. The agreement is intended to strengthen the exchange of imports and exports, trade delegations at ministerial level as well as the exploration of trade opportunities for businessmen and women in Uganda and Pakistan. It is also hoped that the agreement will enable the two countries to assist each other in training of personnel involved in export promotion and trade in general. The minister of commerce, Mr Aliro Omara, signed on behalf of the Uganda Government, and the Pakistani ambassador to Uganda based in Nairobi, on behalf of his government. [Excerpt] [EA310801 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Oct 83]

PRC RELIEF AID--China has donated relief worth U.S.\$10,000 to the displaced people in the districts of Luwero, Mubende and Mpigi. The relief was donated by the Chinese Red Cross through the Chinese Embassy in Kampala, in response to the government's appeal for emergency aid to the displaced people. The Chinese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Li Shi, handed the donation to Prime Minister Otema Alimadi in his office at the conference center. [Excerpt] [EA030513 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Nov 83]

IMF LOAN--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved the agreement for a stand-by loan to Uganda of \$104 million according to an announcement on Ugandan National Radio on 12 October. This loan, the third since the accession to power of the Ugandan president, Mr Milton Obote in December 1980, is meant to support the balance of payments and to finance Uganda's imports. This new loan brings the total of loans granted to Uganda by the IMF during the past 30 months to \$373 million.--AFP [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 83 p 4]

CSO: 3419/92

BRIEFS

NEW EGYPTIAN ENVOY--The foreign affairs minister, Professor Lameck Goma, said in Lusaka today that Zambia was dismayed at the (?division) among the Palestinians. Welcoming the new Egyptian ambassador to Zambia Mr (Muhammad Kahaya), who presented letters of introduction to his office, Professor Goma said Zambia had always appealed and would continue appealing to these people to unite. He said what puzzled Zambia was that even after [words indistinct] in the Middle East, namely the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, forces that support the PLO were disunited. Professor Goma described the spirit in the PLO and the fight against Mr Arafat as a sadness to Zambia. [Text] [MB081528 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Nov 83]

SWEDISH HEALTH AID--The Swedish Government is to give Zambia about 8 million kwacha for its health program for a period of 2 years from January next year. The agreement was signed at the National Commission for Development Planning in Lusaka today by the acting permanent secretary to the ministry and health permanent secretary, (Joseph Kasondi), for the Zambia Government, while head of the Swedish International Agency for Development in Zambia, Mrs (Brita Osternburg), signed on behalf of Sweden. [Excerpt] [MB081823 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/222

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BANK ESTABLISHED--A 50-million dollar shareholders agreement for the establishment of a Zimbabwe Development Bank was signed in Harare today. The agreement was signed by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, who is acting as the minister of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development, and by six shareholders of the bank. The Zimbabwe Development Bank will be responsible for mobilizing external and internal resources for the development and financing of development projects at national level. The organizations involved are the Netherlands Development and Finance Company, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, a German finance company, the (?Finnish) Fund for Industrial Development, the African Development Bank, and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The government is a major shareholder with 51 percent of the shares. [Excerpts] [MB091847 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Nov 83]

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